VOLUME XXXV.

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sophistry or ridicule, or by any influence he exerts, offends the meanest disciple of Christ. His conduct is not only sinful in itself, and the cause of painful injury to the Christian, but tends also, more than any thing else, to hinder the progress of religion and destroy the souls of others.

4. There is yet another circumstance that tends to aggravate his guilt—the character and relations of the person he offends. It is a believer in Christ. But believers are precious to Christ, as he is to believers. Their Redeemer has promised never to forsake them, to discomfit and destroy all their enemies. Every believer stands in a relation of peculiar nearness and dearness to the Saviour. The neglected and despised beggar, who has not where to lay his head, whose rags and tatters are the sport of every wind, this man, if a disciple of Christ, is an object precious in the sight of Heaven—and to injure this man, despicable as he may seem, is to injure one to whom the Most High is a jealous friend. Would you dare to insult or injure the favorites, or even the servants of an earthly king? But will the King of saints be less careful of the interests and honor of his beloved people? The Redeemed and the Redeemer are most closely united. What is done to the one is done to the other.

It is in view of such aspects of the guilt of causing believers to sin that we can see the fearful import and appropriateness of the Saviour's language. "But whoso shall offend one of these little ones which believe in me, better were it for him that a mill-stone were hanged about his neck and he were drowned in the depths of the sea." F.

THE PURITAN RECORDER.

BOSTON: THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1850.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE WORLD.

A glance upon the state of the world, will show us broad and intense agitations. Rarely has there been a time, when there has been so much mental excitement, with so little of physical violence, as there is at the present. In our own country—which is now beginning to embrace no mean portion of the world—the great question that is destined to agitate us—if not to divide us—for years to come, seems now, after ineffectual adjustments, to be taking a deeper and broader hold upon the people. And though we have passed many crises in which alarmists proclaimed our end to be approaching, probably there never was a time, when any national question more thoroughly agitated the minds of the people.

If we pass over to the mother country, we see a whirlwind of popular passion sweeping over it. We rejoice that that nation is at length roused to resist the encroachments of Popery—and none the less are we rejoiced, in that the Pope himself has been the instrument of rousing it. If we pass over into France, we find that a panic of expectation of hearing the harsh notes of war and revolution in the next breeze, has become a second nature—the normal condition of that people.

If, taking the rounds, we pass through Germany, we seem to see the kindlings of a fire that threatens to set the world in a blaze. All the continent of Europe is looking on with intense expectation—conscious of a liability of being involved in a war, generated in the mutual collisions of the German States.

The commotion extends even beyond the bounds of Christian civilization. The vast Empire of China, is deeply and broadly agitated, and giving signs of approaching dissolution. Thus, to say nothing of the less important nations, the great centres of power in the world, are now under unwonted agitation.

That these events are proofs, that any great crisis of the world is at hand, is more that we can tell. It is a source of encouragement, that simultaneously with these political movements, the Gospel is making unwonted progress in the world. While there is so much of moral disorder, and so much of abounding error, and so much power employed in the spread of error, God is giving free course to his word; and evangelizing agencies work with increasing vigor and success.—The kingdom of God cometh not with observation. And yet the personal appearance of Christ in the world, was preceded by a shaking of the nations; and there are intimations of prophecy, that his spiritual coming will be preceded and attended with convulsions and disorders of nations. And both the rage of the enemies of God, and the zeal of his friends will be turned to account in advancing his work. It is a rich consolation at such times, to know, that the Lord God omnipotent reigneth—that wild as the elements are they have not escaped the grasp of his hand, and confused as they are, they are working under his direction in orderly course toward his ends. And the Christian has also the satisfaction of knowing, that while God is applying the scourge to corrupt nations, and infidelity and Popery are showing their proper results in the ruin of kingdoms, Divine knowledge is, unobserved, flowing in new channels, preparatory to the blessed consummation, of the knowledge of God filling the earth as the waters do the sea.

The world seems to advance by successive stages, more than by continuous progress. In the words of Robert Hall, uttered of his times, but more true of these—"There are times, when the moral world seems to stand still; there are others, when it seems impelled towards its goal with accelerated force. The present is a period, more interesting, perhaps, than any which has been known in the whole flight of time. The scenes of Providence thicken upon us so fast, and are shifted with so strange rapidity, that it would seem as if the great drama of the world were drawing to a close. Events have taken place of late, and revolutions have been effected, which, had they been foretold a very few years ago, would have been viewed as visionary and extravagant, and their influence is yet far from being spent. Europe never presented such a spectacle before, and it is worthy of being contemplated with the profoundest attention by all its inhabitants. The empire of darkness and despotism has been smitten with a stroke, which has resounded through the universe."

This was said of things existing some fifty or sixty years ago. And the fact that such descriptions so well befit the present times, show that the world is making its progress by revolving cycles of events; and that a similar style of events is recurring at intervals. But these revolving cycles are the wheels of our Redeemer's chariot, and they show that he is on his way to fulfil his purposes of grace upon the world.

PETITIONS FOR CONGRESS.

Of petitions *to* Congress, for all things reasonable and unreasonable, there are about enough. Would that as many were offered *for* Congress to Him who hath all hearts in his hand, that He who hath so often swayed for good, by secret impulses of divine power, the human will, might "graciously incline the hearts" of our representatives and senators to counsels and courses of righteousness, unity and peace. The true, but invisible, palladium of our national union and its high privileges and honors, is that divine movement upon the spirits of men, of which no account can be given, but whose effects are incalculably precious. The only thing that can be done to procure the benignant influences of this moving power in our public affairs, is to pray for it. If the people of God of every name in our broad land, would ask for it earnestly, continuously, and unitedly, with faith in the promises of God in such case made and provided, the blessing would be sure. This is all that man can do to secure it; and it is all that need be done. This would frustrate all the folly and madness of disunionists, and all the malice of sectional demagogy. This would shower upon all the wide surface of our land the benefits of unequalled power, exerted only for pure and peaceful purposes. No people was ever under higher obligations and encouragements to fulfil the great Christian duty of praying for its magistrates and men in authority.

The session of Congress just commenced may not stand more in need of special and controlling divine influences than the last. It can continue but for three months. But in that time, it may do much to calm the popular excitements, and to resettle and reestablish the foundations of the general government; or it may raise the tempests to double fury, and bring on the final crash of ruin. Vast interests are now at stake. The scale of destiny is trembling on the poise. The breath of prayer may turn the beam in favor of the people of the Puritans and of Washington. If Christian patriotism would arouse its strength, and concentrate that strength in intercessions for Congress, that fact would afford better ground of hope as to the future existence and prosperity of our nation, than any conceivable changes on the face of the political sky, or any amount of eloquence poured forth in speeches for or against the Union.

The great danger to the Union arises from the existence of slavery in a large portion of it; and we confess that we know of no influence which can bring slavery to an end but the influence of the Gospel on the hearts of those by whom the slaves are held. Nor do we expect to witness the revival of that influence in their hearts with power, till the Spirit of God is brought down upon them in answer to prayer. Then only will the strong fortifications of that system of injustice crumble into dust, when the needed change of character and feeling is brought to pass. For this let every Christian pray, at home and in the house of God.

OBEDIENCE TO LAW.

Among all good citizens there can be but one opinion respecting obedience to civil law. Every individual who enjoys the advantages of society, must surrender some personal rights in order to secure these social advantages. By entering into civil society, he ceases to be an avenger of his own wrongs. His liberty is not to do what pleases himself best, having no regard to the rights of others; but it is a liberty regulated by law. Law is the will of the supreme authority expressed in a definite form. This will, thus expressed, must either be obeyed by doing the thing it commands, or suffering the penalty, which it threatens. Open resistance is rebellion or revolution. [illegible] was rebellion or revolution. In extreme cases, this course may be justifiable; but they must be extreme cases. In a government like ours where laws can be repealed by the people through their representatives, open resistance to law is a higher crime than in countries where the will of a sovereign prince is law. And even in such cases, Christian citizens will wait patiently and use every possible means to have an unjust law rescinded before they will raise the standard of rebellion.

When our revolutionary fathers felt, that they were oppressed by the mother country, they petitioned and remonstrated from 1765 to 1775. They waited ten years before they raised the standard of rebellion. At the present time many conscientious citizens are asking: What is our duty relative to the "Fugitive Slave Law." We answer, while it is a law let it be obeyed either by doing what it commands, *or patiently suffering the penalty* which it threatens. We are however under no obligation to consider this law like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which change not. We are not forbidden to do what we can to have it repealed. If we use all the influence which God has given us to have it expunged from the statute books, or to have it so modified as to be less oppressive, we have done our duty. If the majority of the nation still retain the law we are not to blame. The guilt must rest upon those who choose to retain it.

What will be the result of the Fugitive slave law, it is difficult to tell. It may lead on to the annihilation of slavery. The oppression of the Egyptian monarch hastened the emancipation of the Israelites. God, in his Providence, has often caused the wrath of man to praise him, and He may do it again. He may bring good out of evil and light out of darkness. He often moves in a mysterious way to perform his wonders. We are impatient to have slavery, popery and other monstrous forms of wickedness removed, and we cry "O Lord, how long," but we know not what God's ultimate designs are. It was a saying of Father Hallock, "God is never in a hurry." It is our duty to do what we can to rectify every moral disorder. But after having done our whole duty, we are to wait patiently for God to accomplish his own purposes in his own time. After having borne our testimony, and exerted our proper influence in every way against slavery and the laws which sustain it, we have reached the limits of our responsibility, and discharged that class of our duties, to God and man.

A SOURCE OF DOCTRINAL ERROR.

Some have an idea, that mental greatness cannot consist with a simple adherence to evangelical truths; that there is a sort of necessity, that the more gifted minds depart from the simplicity that is in Christ, and bring in new theories to the displacing of Gospel truth. And there may be some appearance of force in this. For there is a way of cultivating the intellectual knowledge of divine truth, which shrivels the heart; and then a shriveled heart disturbs the action of the head. The first condition of all knowledge is a sympathy with the objects known; and so the first condition of divine knowledge, is a heart in harmony with the truth. Right emotions are indispensable to right perceptions of truths relating to God. An obedient heart—he that doeth the will of God—shall know of the doctrine. Holiness is the great and comprehensive subject presented on the page of divine truth; and one must see the beauty of holiness, that is, must at least be smitten with the divine excellence of the object of his study, before he can see divine truth as it is. Paschal has said with great force and truth that, "God has designed that divine truths should pass from the heart into the head, and not from the head into the heart: and so (he adds) as it is necessary to know human things in order to love them, it is necessary to love divine things in order to know them." The sentiment, indeed, had been anticipated by Anselm in the pregnant declaration, "I seek not to understand that I might believe; but I believe that I may understand; for he who does not believe cannot experience, and he who has not experienced cannot understand." The child must believe before he understands, and in order to understand. It is only by first believing, that he can subsequently acquire a reason for his belief. Now, in the department of spiritual truth, all men are children. It is only as they become "little children," that they can enter this domain. And it is only as the heart continues in a state of receptivity, that "the seed of the kingdom" can expand and blossom into a tree of life-giving knowledge.

Now, an intense application of the intellect to the study of theology as a science, connected with a neglect of the heart—or connected with a low or vitiated state of the spiritual affections, will most assuredly develop heresy. It is an unchanging law of our nature, that the exclusive cultivation of any one faculty or state involves the danger of a corresponding deterioration of every part; so that in the very process of developing and storing our mental powers, our emotional sympathies with the spiritual and the Divine may, one after another, dwindle and disappear. There is a period in childhood, during which the brain is, for a time, very rapidly developed. Painful would be the discovery that, in any given instance, while the brain was thus enlarging, the heart had been collapsing, and the lungs decaying. And more painful in result, is the enlargement of the brain and the collapse of the heart of the theologian. For it necessarily involves a departure from the truth.

This is the reason, why so many ministers of original minds and splendid gifts, are seduced by their ambition from the simplicity and true grandeur of Gospel truth, into the path of the meteor's brilliance and the meteor's extinction.

No one *has a right* to study theology for the teaching of others, without keeping his *heart* in harmony with the truth which he studies. For in the neglect of his spiritual affections, his zeal of intellectual investigation carries him astray, and he is only laying in magazines of mischief. It was in view of this fact, no doubt, that Luther's motto—Bene orasse est bene studuisse—originated.

In proportion as our emotional nature loses its sympathy with divine truth our understandings are darkened or led astray, and hence it is no matter of wonder, that ambitious minds are so fond of introducing new theories and human speculations in theology. Their want of a heart alive to God—their neglect of their spiritual nature in the ardour of their pursuit of intellectual notions of divine truth, has left them with the heart of a dwarf and the head of a giant.

Monstrum horrendum informe ingens, cui lumen ademptum.

DISCUSSION ABOUT MR. FINNEY IN ENGLAND.

Rev. Thomas Adkins of Southampton, England, whose remarks, together with Dr. Campbell's reply to them, we noticed in our last, has in the Banner of November 6th, rejoined. In this rejoinder he says, "I am jealous, as it relates to our denominational theology," and he proceeds to say to Dr. Campbell:—

"I will, therefore, candidly make an avowal, which I should not have done had not your address at Southampton called it forth, that I read the statements respecting the theology of Mr. Finney with unaffected alarm. But, my dear friend, have you not, in your candid admissions, conceded all that I rather hinted at than boldly asserted? "There are points in his system," you say, "which I wholly disapprove; or, rather, there is what I deem most exceptionable modes of expression. But justice requires me to say, that these are to be found mainly in his printed works. Since there was exceeding little of this in his spoken addresses." I might fairly inquire, could there be introduced into a system of presumed truth "most exceptionable modes of expression; and these relating not to casual points, but to the very essence of truth, the depravity of man, the influences of the Holy Spirit, and the ground of a sinner's acceptance with God, without generating and justifying a suspicion that there must be a vein of pernicious error running through the whole? Or is the doctrine of reserve, on vital questions, to be tolerated amongst a body of men whose ancestorial history proves them to be the most enlightened and watchful conservators of "the truth once delivered to the saints."

He then makes a quotation from President Edwards showing the effect of doctrinal preaching in revivals, and then says:—

It is thus evident that it was the clear, full, faithful preaching of the Gospel, especially the great doctrine relating to the mode of a sinner's acceptance before God; the doctrine of which the distinguished reformer averred, that it was "*articulus ecclesiæ stantis aut cadentis*," [illegible] faithfully applied, which was honored by the Spirit of God to produce the extraordinary effect which occurred at Northampton, U. S., in the year 1733. Place beside this representation the mode in which the same subject is embarrassed and mystified by the statements of Mr. Finney, and referred to by yourself in the last number of the *Christian Witness*, and I am convinced that you will feel no surprise that men, jealous of the truth as it is in Jesus, should feel apprehension lest another gospel, should be substituted in its room.

At the close of Mr. Adkins' remarks the editor enters a *nolo contendere* as follows:—

⁂ Of the spirit of this letter and its general merit on theological grounds there can be but one opinion. All will agree that it does the highest credit to the writer, who deserves much praise for his manly zeal in behalf of truth as it is commonly held amongst us. We might easily, however, present an effective apology for Mr. Finney; but, after all we have said and written on former occasions, it is superfluous, and we therefore here allow this pleasant and profitable correspondence to close.—EDITOR.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF SYSTEMATIC BENEVOLENCE.

The attention of our readers has been repeatedly called of late to the duty and rewards of systematically devoting to the treasury of the Lord, a certain portion of the means with which he has blessed them. An instance remarkably illustrating our views upon this important subject has recently come to our knowledge, which cannot fail to carry the conviction that the Divine blessing attends those who obey the clear teachings of His word. We trust that many may be led to imitate the example of the missionary, who though in humble circumstances has by adhering faithfully to his plan, been enabled to accomplish so much.

An Episcopal Missionary has recently transmitted ninety dollars to the American Tract Society, in response to two appeals contained in the American Messenger for November, one of which from a gentleman in Illinois proposed to give £50 to the support of a Colporteur in that State, provided one or two others would do the same: the other from a gentleman in Newton, Mass., who offered to be one of 100 who will pay $10 quarterly to the Tract Society. To this purpose the remaining $40 was applied as the four quarterly payments for the present year. The following facts were adduced in relation to the uniform course of the donor for the past twenty years.

"The ninety dollars now forwarded to you is from the benevolent fund of a Missionary, which has risen by his laying aside portions of marriage fees and other money which he received so unexpectedly as to demand a tribute of gratitude to the Lord. This plan he commenced with his missionary labors, May 24, 1829. From this he progressed, enlarging his plan from time to time, until he regularly placed in his benevolent fund portions of marriage fees and of other presents; one tenth of his regular salary; the whole of Sabbath fees; the whole of Tuesday fees; the whole of Thursday fees; the whole of Friday fees; and one tenth of the balance which may remain at the end of the year over his expenses and those of his family. By following out this regular plan, he has been enabled by the blessing of God, to contribute to benevolent purposes during his mission, *more than seven thousand dollars*. If all Clergymen, Missionaries, Colporteurs and other individuals of whatever station in life, would only pursue some such systematic plan, and lay by portions of their income as the Lord prospers them, they may ever expect to have a fund ready for benevolent operations; and it will be given at a time and in a manner that will not oppress them, but will insure a rich blessing on the portion they reserve for their more immediate use.

"The liberal deviseth liberal things and by liberal things shall he stand." "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty. The liberal soul shall be made fat, and he that watereth shall be watered also himself." This has been in some good degree verified in the case of the Missionary whose increasing fund we have referred to. In about the same proportion as he has been enabled to give to benevolent objects, the Lord has imparted to him in somewhat an unexpected manner, in addition to the support of himself and family. It is therefore the best and wisest policy as to both worlds, to contribute of our substance as the Lord prospers us:—to contribute freely, liberally, regularly, systematically, and increasingly. The more we thus give, to more we may expect to be able to give. And if the *Love of Christ is the ruling principle*, the more we shall be blest in giving, and the more shall our fellow creatures be enabled to rejoice through our humble instrumentality.

MISUNDERSTANDINGS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

We in this country well know, how liable Englishmen are to misunderstand men and things here, by reason, of the difference of social institutions in the two countries. And we ought to assume, that *we* are under a similar liability to error, when speaking of English affairs. If we may judge from the British Banner, Dr. Bacon, now in England, has been led into a mistake by judging English matters by an American standard, and done an act, which has caused grief to our Congregational brethren there. It appears, that a Convention was held in Manchester, of persons seeking the severance of religion from education, under the leadership of Mr. Cobden—cloaking an infidel scheme under a specious name. Not being able to render this project into true English, Dr. Bacon made a speech in that convention, of which the editor of the Banner thus complains:—

The scene was somewhat diversified, if not sanctified, by the presence of the Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, Connecticut, United States, who intimated that the scheme they were met to support was identical with the system of education prevalent in New England. We profess to know the essential character and practical working of that scheme, and also the class of men by whom it is wrought. We regret that Dr. Bacon, who is in total ignorance of the present question, and but slightly informed of the social condition of England, should have come forward on this occasion, until he had consulted with prudence, and fully informed himself of the circumstances in which he was placed. We cannot doubt that, had Dr. Bacon been better acquainted with the subject, he would have deemed it judicious to have abstained on that occasion. The absence of almost every name known to Nonconformity in England on the occasion, ought to have led the Rev. Doctor to inquire how this came to pass. The absence of such men as Dr. Halley, and Messrs. Fletcher, Poore, Raven, and many other such men in Manchester; of Dr. Raffles, Messrs. Kelly, Slate, Frazer, and a multitude besides in the great towns of Lancashire,—should surely have prompted the suspicion, that there was more in the thing than was at first sight apparent.

The editor shows the true character of the thing in the following remarks:—

Does Mr. Cobden really understand the spirit of the movement? Could he really be aware that he was surrounded by men who view with deepest scorn everything appertaining to true religion? Did he not see, within two arms' length of himself, the leader of the Deists of London,—a name very familiar to the readers of street-placards in the Metropolis? Did he not see, on the other hand, the Editor of the *Westminster Review*, who has exerted his utmost power to overthrow the religion of his country,—who recently held up the Atonement to the scorn of the nation, and who, in his last number, made a most vehement onslaught on the Sabbath-day? And, amid such company, has Mr. Cobden the courage to declare the movement not irreligious?

Dr. Campbell, the editor, gives the true source of Dr. Bacon's mistake, and he showed a right estimate of this fruitful cause of mistakes, in his very just remarks upon George Thompson's connexion with Garrison. And yet he seems to have overlooked this cause of mistakes, when speaking so confidently as he has done about the case of Mr. Finney.

THE PULPIT AND THE PRESS.

Comparisons are sometimes made between these two agencies for the spread of religious truth; and representations are made to the effect, that the latter has eclipsed the former. But in the preaching of the Gospel with the living voice, there is a power which cannot be imparted to the printed page. Hence

The pulpit, (in the sober use
Of its legitimate, peculiar powers)
Must stand acknowledged while the world shall stand,
The most important and effectual guard,
Support and ornament of virtue's cause.

No invention of man will ever displace this ordinance of God, by supplying an agency, that will better answer its end. Yet there are ends connected with the diffusion of religious truth, in respect to which, the press has the advantage. If the press cannot speak with the power of the living voice to a single congregation, it enables one man to address many congregations at once. The powerful sermon is a dart, which may fly wide of its mark, and having spent its strength is lost forever. The powerful printed discourse, is a catapulta, discharging a thousand darts in as many different directions. And the press is capable of a ceaseless repetition of such wholesale discharges.—And he who effectually uses this instrument in the service of Christ, does in effect, multiply his soul, and give a permanent being and power to his thoughts. He condenses his own etherial spirit, quickened by the spirit of life from Christ, and presents it in a portable form, as an elixir of life to others. Modern evangelizing, has, in the power of the press, an agency of inconceivably more value, than would be a gift of tongues, such as was granted to the first Christians.

☞ Rev. Mr. Howes, pastor of a Welsh church in Pittsburg, Pa., is now in this city to solicit aid for a Welsh Congregational Society, in that city. The Society is composed of poor emigrants who need help to assist them to pay for their meeting-house. It will be seen by the following circular, that Mr. H. is recommended to the Christian public by the different clergymen of our denomination in this city.

WELSH CHURCH IN PITTSBURG. The Rev. Mr. Howes, pastor of the Welsh Congregational church in Pittsburg, comes to the Congregational churches in New England, to ask their aid. His recommendations are of the most satisfactory kind; and his statements deserve the most implicit reliance.

(Signed,)
EDWARD N. KIRK, N. ADAMS, G. W. BLAGDEN, J. B. WATERBURY, A. L. STONE, E. BEECHER, WM. M. ROGERS.
Boston, Dec. 3, 1850.

ATTACHMENT TO THE PURITAN RECORDER. The writer of Father Sewall's obituary says:—"The Recorder never had a firmer friend. When absent the Recorder must be filed away as the numbers came until his return, and then he would read the whole."

Another old subscriber, whose paper had failed two weeks, writes thus:—"I cannot account for the absence (these two last weeks,) of my old friend, The Puritan Recorder. The first time I bore its absence with manly fortitude, but, alas! the second week my honored friend has not returned to bless me, and with me my whole house. Can you tell me why it returns not? Let it not be so long absent as to break the link in the chain of love, which has so long bound us together."

A WORD TO OLD FRIENDS. The old year is closing and a new one is at hand. A large proportion of our subscribers are old and tried friends. Either the Boston Recorder or the New England Puritan has been a weekly visitor in their families for many years. We rely on these old tried friends, for they have patronized our publication because it has explained and defended those doctrines on which the churches of New England were founded. These are the genuine sons of the Puritans. We trust that all such will adhere to our establishment. We depend on such for coöperation and support. We ask our old and tried friends to do what they can in the several places where they are located, to aid us in the circulation of our paper. We are frequently told, if we will only send an agent to their place, that our circulation can be very much extended. But we cannot send agents everywhere. If our local agents and other friends will exert themselves in their own circles, between this time and the new year, our list may be greatly increased. We ask the friends of the Puritan Recorder shall this thing be done? *For inducements see table of Notices.*

Religious Intelligence.

MONTHLY CONCERT.

The Monthly Concert was attended at Bowdoin Street Church, last Sabbath evening. The following intelligence was communicated:—

MADRAS. On the day of the annual meeting of the American Board, a meeting was held at Madras. On the evening preceding, a *love feast* was attended at this station. A table was spread for fifty-five persons, with rice and curry, cakes and fruit. It was intended to do away caste. Husbands and wives, little accustomed to eat together—high caste and low caste, and no caste at all—all ate together; showing that they were all one in Christ Jesus.

CHINA. A letter has been received from Dr. Ball, at Canton, describing the horrible ravages, which opium is making among the Chinese.

ARMENIANS. Mr. Bliss, of Erzeroom made a tour of six weeks, through Armenia. At one of his stopping places, he was visited by thirty persons, who continued their religious inquiries until midnight. When this company was dispersed, another came from a distant village, who met him at the house of a friend. They remained in conversation, until the day dawned. On another occasion, he was overtaken by a shower and took refuge in a place where a number of Armenians were convened. At first they were much enraged, and pronounced all manner of curses upon him; but he answered them in kindness, and their anger ceased. Before he left them they listened to his instruction and provided him with the best refreshments in their power.

CONSTANTINOPLE. Mr. Dwight arrived at Constantinople, September 28th. On October 4th, a new church was gathered at Pera. Mr. Van Lennep now preaches in Greek, once every Sabbath. This is a new opening for usefulness.

SALONICA. Mr. Parsons lately went out to preach to the Jews in the city, where Paul once preached, feels a deep solicitude for the six thousand Israelites, who dwell here.

SANDWICH ISLANDS. An effort is now making to have the churches on these Islands, sustain their own pastors. The church at Honolulu, the last year raised $1305. An Agricultural Society has lately been formed, and attention turned to cultivating the earth. The population is gradually advancing in the arts of civilized life.

CHEROKEES. Missionaries are not permitted to continue by reason of death. Mrs. Mary Ann Willey, wife of Rev. Worcester Willey, has lately died. Her end was peace.

CEYLON. A letter has been received from Mr. Miner, saying that the religious state of the seminary is encouraging. Twelve or fifteen boys are hopefully converted. Their convictions of sin have been unusually deep and pungent.

WORCESTER COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY. This Association held its anniversary in Worcester, on the evening of the 20th ult. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hill, of this city, the report of the directors was read by the Rev. George P. Smith. It contained many interesting facts respecting the history of printing Bibles in this country, as well as the operations of this society during the thirty-five years of its existence.

The Rev. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was introduced to the meeting, as a delegate from the parent society in New York. He submitted some statements respecting the operations and plans of this great charity, and presented it as worthy of the confidence and aid of all who desire to give the word of truth to such as sit in darkness and see no light. After a song of praise, Dr. Cox commenced a series of remarks on several passages in Scripture, admirably fitted to meet the demands of the occasion. For about an hour he held the large congregation in attentive and delighted silence.

The Bible cause is one which may well enlist our warmest sympathies, and call forth our earnest endeavors. To this blessed book we owe, either directly or indirectly, all that we hold dear in our social and religious life. Without this, our life here is an enigma which no human sagacity can solve, and the life to come is shrouded in impenetrable gloom.—*Worc. Spy.*

RELIGIOUS CHANGES IN GERMANY. The Paris correspondent of The Presbyterian in giving an account of the late Conference of Evangelical ministers from all parts of Germany, which met at Stuttgard, states some cheering facts:—

Mr. Hassler, a pastor of Rhenish Bavaria, obtained the floor, for the sake of requesting a *testimony* against [illegible]—which is overrunning his country, and laboring by means of a new constitution, to fashion a doctrine and worship after its own image. After producing the proofs of this, he said that a feeble, oppressed minority, of which he made part, had, on this account, appealed to all the German theological Faculties, and that all, with a single exception, had decided in favor of the Gospel, condemning the rationalistic constitution. "As for the rest," continued he, "there are around me representatives from the greater portion of those Faculties; let them be so kind as confirm here, publicly, their testimony." Then, members of *seven* of our universities were seen presenting themselves, one after another, at the rostrum, and in strong terms declaring in favor of the just claim of that minority, cried down as *pietistic*. These were the Professors Ullmann, for Heidelberg; Schmidt, for Tubingen; Ebrard, for Erlangen; Dorner, for Bonn; Velter, for Breslau; Hengstenberg, for Berlin, (where the university-testimonial had been written by Nitzsch,) and Julius Muller, for Halle, to whom many other professors of the same universities, present at the Assembly, might have been joined. I unite heartily in the remarks suggested by this occurrence to the pious pastor Bonnet.

"When it is recollected that twenty years ago, at most, Rationalism reigned in all these Faculties as sovereign master, how can one avoid feeling penetrated with joy, and rendering glory to God, on seeing such a transformation! And what a future is reserved for the Church by that army of young Levites, who are annually coming out of those schools, regenerated by the power of faith in the Gospel of Christ! That Gospel is eternal. * * * To place human reason, or, as others speak in our days, *Christian consciousness*," (Mr. Bonnet alludes to the new opinions of Mr. Scherer,) "on the throne, instead of the Gospel of God, is the greatest folly that can enter a human brain. 'Hath not God made foolish the wisdom of this world?' To Him be glory, and good courage in the heart of all those who know and believe that heaven and earth shall pass away, but that his words will never pass away!"

CLERICAL TEMPERANCE IN ENGLAND. The Rev. Thomas Spencer, the well-known preacher of temperance in England, in a letter to The British Banner, says:—

I believe that thousands of the clergy of the Church of England are favorable to total abstinence, but they regard the Temperance Society as chiefly in the hands of Dissenters, and there never was a time when party spirit ran so high. One clergyman, zealous in his way as a Tractarian, scruples not to say, that, as the Temperance Society is chiefly supported by Dissenters, if he were to support it he should be supporting Dissent, and that he would rather see half his people drunkards than to see one Dissenter amongst them. Why not, then, put down intemperance by some other machinery? An ecclesiastical dignitary has lately divided the clergy into three classes—the port-wine clergy, the self-denying clergy, and the evangelical clergy; and the "self-denying clergy" he proposes as a better name than that of Puseyite or Tractarian. If so, the practice of total abstinence will be an excellent mode of distinguishing the self-denying clergy from the port-wine clergy.

TURKEY. The Missionary Herald for December contains interesting intelligence from Turkey. The Rev. Mr. Homes writes from Constantinople, September 4th, that the cause of missions in the interior of the country is exciting a deep interest. Those who attend the preaching of the missionaries, are not the ignorant class, but intelligent persons, who are willing to declare themselves on the side of truth, and are not ashamed of accepting the name of Protestant. Quite a number give evidence of intelligent piety.—*N. Y. Com.*

TRACTS. Mr. Homes, in speaking of the effect of the distribution of tracts, says:—"Every printed page that leaves the depot under his charge, he considers as an arrow that tells. A single tract that enters a village is often a little matter that kindles a great fire. We make the following extract:

You have often heard of the facility which the introduction of the steamboat gives us to carry on labors in Turkey. Whenever Providence has called us to engage in permanent operations in any place, it has been almost immediately followed by a line of steamers communicating with that place or its nearest port. Thus has it been, in order, with Trebizond, Nicomedia, Broosa, and lastly with Aintab. But have you ever thought of the facility afforded by the introduction into the Turkish empire of the European system of posts and post offices; and of the embarrassments under which we should labor if, as in the commencement of our missions here, we were obliged to send private messengers, or employ occasional tatars (post-riders) of the Government or accidental travellers? We have now weekly communication, by Government post, with nearly every city of the empire—and it is not uncommon for us to receive by a single mail packages from Mosul, Diarbekir, Kaisareah, Erzrum, Aintab and Aleppo.

INTERESTING FACT. A friend now in Trebizond, on the eastern shore of the Black Sea, in a letter to us makes the following statement:—"Last week I read news from America only twenty-eight days old, and yet it had travelled probably more than eight thousand miles, and been twice reprinted on the road."

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER. The new University of Rochester has just opened with sixty collegiate students, and twenty-five in the theological department. About $140,000 have been subscribed, and it is expected that $200,000 will soon be obtained for the Institution.

MISSIONS AMONG THE JEWS. The Free Church of Scotland have missions among the Jews at the following places:—At Pesth, in Hungary, three European missionaries, three Hungarian teachers, and four Bible agents. In Austria one missionary. In Constantinople, two missionaries, and two teachers for German Jews, two for Spanish Jews, and one for Italians.

Revival Intelligence.

FOR THE PURITAN RECORDER.

IPSWICH.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In a recent account of the Essex North Conference, I promised you some short notices of *revivals* which have occurred among us during the past year. The first church and society in *Ipswich*, Rev. D. T. Kimball, pastor, have enjoyed an unusual degree of religious interest, indications of which appeared before the close of '49. The first Monday of January was a day of refreshing to the church and the state of feeling, indicating the presence and power of the Holy Spirit, led to an increase of the number of meetings for prayer and conference. Meanwhile, as a spirit of prayer prevailed in the church, the impenitent became anxious for themselves, and hasted to the pastor, with the "Great Inquiry."—Often, at the meetings for prayer, the number of the impenitent exceeded that of the professed disciples. The conviction was very extensive among those of the latter class who attended those meetings, that they *needed* religion, and that the present was a favorable opportunity for securing it. Great stillness and solemnity pervaded the assemblies, while hope and comfort came gradually to the humbled soul.

In his preaching, the pastor aimed to present, prominently, the character, offices, and work of the Holy Spirit—to preach the whole truth, as it is in Jesus, as the great instrumentality of man's conversion and sanctification. As a means of promoting the rise and progress of religion in the soul, visiting from house to house, was resorted to, to an unusual extent; more than two hundred such visits being made within a few weeks. The pastor speaks of these labors as "pleasant," "delightful." "Never was he more happy in his work, and never was the work more easy to himself."

The fruits of this revival have, for the most part, been gathered in. Forty-five, whose ages vary from 70 to 13 years, have been admitted to the church; and about twenty others are hoping in Christ. Among the hopeful converts, are several young men of promising talents—one entire family, and four daughters, and one son of another family.

It is worthy of remark that since the ordination of the present pastor 344 persons have been admitted to the church. At the time of his ordination it consisted of 53 members. It now numbers more than 200, having sent many of its members into other parts, and some into very remote parts, of our country. Of the twelve brethren who belonged to the church at the time referred to, not one is living. Of the forty-one sisters, four only are living, and only one of the four in the town of Ipswich.

The other religious societies in the place, as the public are apprised, have enjoyed like precious seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Probably not less than 160 in all have passed from death unto life. May the result prove their profession sincere and well-grounded, to the praise and glory of the God of all grace. W. A. H.

BEDFORD. We learn that an interesting revival of religion has been enjoyed in Rev. Oren Sikes' congregation, at Bedford, for the last three months. The work is characterized by great stillness and solemnity, and has every week been increasing in interest and power. The church is revived; a goodly number have been hopefully converted, and a still larger number are inquiring what they shall do to be saved.

Ecclesiastical and Ministerial.

FOR THE PURITAN RECORDER.

THE NEW CHURCH AT AUBURNDALE.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Your brief notice of this enterprise suggests some additional facts and reflections which may interest your readers, as showing the progress of church extension in this ancient town.

The Gospel was first proclaimed within the limits of Newton, Oct. 28th, 1646, by the "Apostle" Eliot, to a congregation of Indians assembled on "the high lands of Nonantum,"—a name which in their tongue denoted *joy or gladness*. The first meeting house was also erected for their use, *and by their hands*, fifty feet long and twenty-five wide, which the Rev. Mr. Wilson, as an eye witness, observes, "appeared like the workmanship of an English house-wright." The history of this Indian community pertains to the annals of an extinguished race, rather than to any existing church. The present First church was gathered on the 20th of July, 1664; the Second, on the 21st of Oct, 1781,—the former, in what has since been designated the East parish, the latter in the West. Each of these churches now has a colony flourishing by its side. The Eliot church, formed at the "Corner" in 1845, came from the first; and the recent organization at Auburndale, from the second. The separation in both cases was entirely harmonious; and probably the person is not yet born, who will be disposed to sow the first seed of discord from which any root of bitterness is to spring up between them. At the gathering of the Auburndale church, it was delightful to witness the evident sincerity, as well as the aptness, with which Dr. Gilbert gave the Right Hand of Fellowship to those who were separating, many of them from the church, still more from the Sabbath school, and all of them from the congregation under his pastoral charge. It is only by such friendly secessions that the multiplication of our churches really turns to *church extension*.

It will gratify the friends of Zion also to know that this act of colonization has not resulted, as is too often the case, in dividing one strong church into two feeble ones. The division has left the old Society larger, and in easier circumstances, than it was three years ago; while the newly organized band, after providing for the entire support of their own ministry, listened the very first Sabbath after their organization, to an appeal in behalf of Home Missions, and contributed, on the spot, $155 for that object. This last fact stands in grateful contrast with the course more commonly pursued in such cases; which is, to get organized, and then immediately apply for missionary aid to sustain the Gospel. In the last Annual Report of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society it is stated that *one half* of all the Orthodox Congregational churches that have been gathered in the State during the preceding twenty years, were thrown upon the patronage of that Society from their birth! And although the same Report shows that an auspicious change has commenced in this respect, still, it is an unquestionable fact, that too many of our churches are organized with the expectation of passing their first years in a state of dependence on charity. Whatever strong and sufficient reasons there might have been for this policy *once*, at the present time, with rare exceptions, the interests of religion are not promoted, *nor the number of efficient churches increased*, by encouraging new organizations in old Massachusetts faster than they can take care of themselves. It is known that not a person in Auburndale would have consented to the separation on any other terms; and it is hoped that their example may provoke emulation in all the rising villages throughout the State where new churches are wanted.

In addition to the four Orthodox Congregational churches in Newton, there are also two Baptist, one Methodist, one Episcopalian, one Universalist, and one Unitarian; and, by a singular felicity of location, there is scarcely a family in town that is not within a mile of *some* place of public worship. J. S. C.

FOR THE PURITAN RECORDER.

DEDICATION IN NORTH BECKET.

The new Congregational meeting house in North Becket, was dedicated on the 21st inst. At the opening of the exercises, substantially the following statement of facts was given, by the Rev. J. Colburn:—

The church, connected with the Society who have erected this house, was organized, November 25, 1849, consisting of fifty-five members. Since that time, one has been removed by death; eight have been added; two more have stood propounded for admission at their next communion, (who have since been received, and another propounded, which will make their number sixty-five).

From their organization, or from the October following, they have been supplied with the stated preaching of the Gospel. They have erected this neat and commodious house for their accommodation in the worship of God. The edifice has been completed in a style and manner, which reflects much credit upon the projectors, superintendant and workmen in every department—and under circumstances, which ought to call forth the most devout gratitude to God. The enterprise has been prospered. The workmen have been preserved; no life lost, no limb broken, no casualty have been suffered to befall them. Much credit is also due to the ladies, and other individuals, for the zeal which they have manifested in lending their aid, and coming up to the help of the Lord, in trimming and furnishing this house, with carpets, cushings, lamps, Bibles, &c.

The property invested in this house has already been consecrated to God, and thrown into common stock, the avails of which are to be appropriated annually for the support of the Gospel among them, and we are now assembled to consecrate it, in a more public manner, to God—to dedicate this house to the worship of Almighty God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

Invocation and Reading the Scriptures, by Rev. Mr. Clark, of Chester Village; Prayer before the Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Butler, agent of the Bible Society; Sermon, from Matthew 12:6, "*But I say unto you that in this place is one greater than the temple*," by Rev. Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield; Dedicatory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Clark, of Middlefield; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Shaler, of the Baptist church; Benediction, by Rev. Mr. Colburn.

The exercises were interspersed, as usual, with singing, by the choir. J. C.

North Becket, November 25, 1850.

ECCLESIASTICAL TRIAL.

An Ecclesiastical Court, consisting of five clergymen of the Episcopal Church, has been in session Tuesday, Wednesday, and yesterday, to examine several charges of heresy brought against Rev. Oliver Prescott of this city.

The five Presbyters selected to compose the Ecclesiastical Court were
Rev. Edward Ballard, of Marblehead.
Rev. Joseph H. Clinch, of South Boston.
Rev. Charles Mason, of Boston.
Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, of Roxbury.
Rev. Thomas S. Lambert, U. S. Navy.

The Presentment sets forth six charges as follows:—

1st. That the Rev. Oliver S. Prescott has taught that the Virgin Mary, the mother of our Saviour, is an object of worship.

2d. That the Rev. Oliver S. Prescott has held and taught the doctrine of Transubstantiation.

3d. That the said Rev. Oliver S. Prescott has held and taught that Auricular Confession to a priest, on the part of the members of the church, is proper, and allowable and profitable.

4th. That the said Rev. Oliver S. Prescott has held and taught that Priestly absolution, in connection with auricular confession, is allowable, and desirable and profitable.

5th. That the said Rev. Oliver S. Prescott has adopted and pursued certain customs and practices which are repugnant to the teachings of the church, contrary to the spirit and meaning of her standards, and against the common order and established usages of the church, and a violation of her common law.

6th. That the said Rev. Oliver S. Prescott has held, taught, encouraged, practiced, or defended, some or all of the false doctrines, heresies, and wrong and unauthorized customs, forms, and ceremonies, which are contrary to the fixed standards, established usages, and common law of the church, as embraced in the before written charges and specifications.

The standing committee of the Diocese conducted the prosecution. The respondent appeared by his counsel, Richard H. Dana, Esq. who entered eight objections to the presentment.

On Wednesday he sustained his objections in argument, and the prosecution replied by Rev. Mr. Randall.

At the meeting of the Court yesterday after prayer by the Rev. President—the prosecution were asked if they wished farther time for their argument. They declined, and the President then read the decision of the Court on the exceptions. This was to the effect, that the Court consider the exceptions to have such weight that they were ready to grant leave to the standing Committee to amend their presentment.

The Rev. Mr. RANDALL and Rev. Dr. VINTON, in behalf of the standing committee said that they had not asked leave to amend;—that an amended presentment would be a new presentment of which this Court could have no cognizance.—Mr. Randall closing by [illegible] marks by saying that the case was at an end and the Court dissolved.

But the Court remarked that it was not dissolved nor had dissolved itself. In the course of this conversation, Mr. Dana, proctor for the respondent, [illegible] in writing the offer which he had made [illegible] Wednesday, viz: that the counsel for the respondent are ready to agree that the standing committee [illegible] the presentment by inserting a new [illegible] same caption.

Dr. VINTON objected on behalf of the standing committee to the vagueness of the Court's [illegible] Committee, he said, ought to know which [illegible] were sustained—of the list presented. [illegible] mittee, having withdrawn its statement [illegible] sidered the case at an end, asked for a more [illegible] cision.

On consultation, the Court decided [illegible] the "*fifth exception* is sustained." This is [illegible] to the presentment as deficient in statements of [illegible] and circumstance of the offences charged.

Dr. VINTON then asked the opinion of the Court [illegible] the effect of this decision—if it applied to [illegible] the presentment; but the COURT replied that [illegible] tion was mistaken in supposing that the Court [illegible] make out a presentment for them.

Dr. VINTON then said, that many of the charges [illegible] as related to the *holding of opinions* could not be [illegible] panied with precise specifications of time and [illegible] they were not *acts* in their nature; and it was [illegible] to be specific from the nature of the case. [illegible] ceptions apply to these charges?

The COURT replied that if the charges could not be specified, they could not be proved; the Court [illegible] think there was a reasonable specification [illegible] any of the charges.

Dr. VINTON for the Standing Committee said [illegible] then the case was ended; the Committee [illegible] to prosecute, nor the Court to try a new presentment [illegible] this the Court said that an amended presentment [illegible] a new presentment,—and this decision, it [illegible] long general conversation—which ended [illegible] saying on behalf of the Standing Committee [illegible] Dr. Vinton [illegible] their presentment fell,—and they [illegible] now to offer.

In some conversation upon the order of the [illegible] Standing Committee offered the following [illegible] was entered on the record, after the [illegible] amend. "The Standing Committee in behalf of the prosecution, considering that they have no [illegible] right to amend the presentment, decline to accept the [illegible] mission."

The COURT then stated that they could [illegible] presentment to which there was a fatal exception [illegible] in some subsequent conversation, ruled [illegible] "The fifth exception is an exception to the whole presentment."

Mr. DANA then asked leave, that the respondent [illegible] read a statement in his own behalf of his position [illegible] the Episcopal Church.

The Court, for information, examined the paper [illegible] decided unfavorably. At one moment [illegible] pression, that it waited for a formal presentation [illegible] document, Rev. Mr. Prescott began to read [illegible] name of God,—Amen!" but the Court declined to [illegible] the paper—or to hear it. And after the [illegible] record of the day, the Court-room was cleared [illegible] ness being at an end.

REV. HERMAN NORTON. Rev. Dr. [illegible] Mr. Norton's funeral, gave the following account of his life and death. We quote from *The New York Evangelist*:—

Dr. L. said the best eulogy that could be pronounced upon Mr. Norton would be a minute [illegible] events and labors of his life, from his conversion to the day of his death. He was hopefully brought into the kingdom of Christ at the age of sixteen, [illegible] to a powerful revival of religion in [illegible]. While preaching himself, there, to a crowded [illegible] under much impression, he solemnly charged all penitent sinners to offer prayer to God that night. Before they laid their heads upon their pillows. [illegible] young Norton entered his room the charge sunk as iron into his soul. He could not comply, [illegible] would not disobey. After sitting a long time [illegible] bedstead, thinking what he should do, he prepared to undress, in a spirit of resistance. But God was stronger than man. He fell upon his knees, cried for mercy and consecrated himself for time and eternity to the service of his Maker. It was the hour of his conversion. When, three months after, he related the circumstance at his examination for admission to the church, he was asked, "Have you ever ceased to pray since, morning and evening?" "Yes [illegible] ever," said he, with an honest countenance, "once." By the aid of friends, he was prepared for college, graduated at Hamilton, with honor, and [illegible] theology at Auburn. In both institutions he [illegible] himself much to the work of awakening and [illegible] ing sinners, and in his early ministry he [illegible] of the most successful preachers of the gospel. [illegible] L. believed he had been the means of awakening [illegible] ners equal to any minister now living. [illegible] in the Protestant Society and the Christian [illegible] praise has been in all the churches. His [illegible] peace. Dr. L. gave an affecting account [illegible] view with this dear brother, "his own son [illegible] as his mortal went to put on immortality.

DEATH OF DR. SERENO E. DWIGHT. We [illegible] that the Rev. Dr. Dwight, formerly President of Hamilton College, and for some years previous [illegible] tor of Park Street Church, in this city, died in Philadelphia on the morning of the 30th ult. at [illegible] ings.

THE REV. DR. BETHUNE'S CHURCH. The [illegible] stone of a new edifice for the congregation [illegible] the Rev. Dr. Bethune is pastor was laid, [illegible] priate ceremonies, on Monday last, 25th [illegible] lyn, New York. Dr. Bethune, says [illegible] delivered a brief but very pertinent address [illegible] he stated that the building, when completed [illegible] used for no other purpose than divine worship [illegible] theme would be discussed in the pulpit but [illegible] Gospel of Christ. So may it be with every [illegible] which is dedicated to the great God and our Saviour.

Rev. T. H. ROOD, of Jamaica, Vt. has [illegible] accepted an invitation to go and spend the winter [illegible] the Congregational church, in [illegible]

Rev. Dr. HIGGINS was installed pastor of the [illegible] of the Pilgrims, in this city, on Thursday [illegible] ult. The Sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. [illegible] Dr. H. enters his new field of labor with [illegible] prospects.

Mr. LEONARD HUMPHREY, one of the [illegible] Amherst College, died suddenly on [illegible] North Weymouth. He was sick but [illegible] died of congestion of the brain.

Educational.

FOR THE PURITAN RECORDER.

MR. ELIAS NASON, a popular and successful teacher in Newburyport for ten years past, has recently been appointed to the charge of the new High School in Milford, in this State.

Mr. M. P. Case, the Principal of the Female High School, has been appointed by the Trustees of Dummer Academy to the charge of that ancient and renowned Institution. These appointments are judiciously made.*

Both the above gentlemen are Licentiates in the Orthodox Congregational church.

* Mr. Nason has accepted the appointment at Milford, and Mr. Case has declined that of Byfield.

MASSACHUSETTS TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

There has been an interesting meeting of this Association at Worcester, which closed on Wednesday. The Association offers two prizes of $20 each to female teachers, for essays on either of the following subjects:—"The choice and use of motives," or "the best mode of teaching." The following are the officers of the Association for the ensuing year.

President—Thomas Sherwin, of Boston.

Vice Presidents—Benjamin Greenleaf, of Bradford; Barnum Field, of Boston; Rufus Putnam, of Salem; D. P. Galloup, of Salem; P. H. Sweetser, of South Reading; D. S. Rowe, of Westfield; George A. Walton, of Lawrence; Louis Agassiz, of Cambridge; George Newcomb, of Quincy; Charles Barrows, of Springfield; Caleb Emery, of Boston; Eben S. Sterns, of West Newton; C. C. Chase, of Lowell; Samuel W. King, of Lynn.

Corresponding Secretary—Elbrige Smith, of Cambridge.

Recording Secretary—Charles C. Capen, of Dedham.

Treasurer—Josiah A. Stearns, of Boston.

Counsellors—S. S. Greene, of Boston; Charles Northend, of Salem; A. K. Hathaway, of Medford; Daniel Mansfield, of Cambridge; W. H. Wells, of Newburyport; J. P. Cowles, of Ipswich; Calvin S. Pennell, of Charlestown; John Batchelder, of Lynn; Ebenezer Hervey, of New Bedford; Levi Reed, Jr., of Boston, James M. Lassell, of Cambridge.

Home Correspondence.

FOR THE PURITAN RECORDER.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1850.

The short Congressional vacation has nearly expired, and on Monday, will the Congress of the United States again be in session. Already have arrived a number of members; every successive day increasing it, until by *Sunday* it will be quite large. I regret to say that little regard is paid to that day by travellers, especially from the South and West; by many too, from the North, unless they cherish a conscientious regard to the sanctity of this Divine institution. Some members there are who act on principle, and will not set the pernicious example, so easily followed by those who almost instinctively look up to them as models to be imitated. Oh, what a salutary influence would be diffused on every side, if our public men were pious men, actuated by motives drawn from the world of retribution, influenced by the Spirit which emanates from the Word of God! How many jarring interests would be reconciled, how many fierce heart-burnings allayed, how much fraternal affection promoted! Yet, strange to say, the Southern Nullifiers consider themselves as religiously bound to promote disunion, and they hesitate not to invoke the benediction of heaven upon their rash measures; regarding themselves as the deeply aggrieved, injured, and oppressed party. They have at the same time with striking inconsistency, lashed themselves into a perfect fever of hatred against the North, using language which would seem to indicate a readiness instantly to rush into the conflict of arms. They familiarly talk of the "first encounter with the foe," of the "first step to the independence of the South," of Charleston being destined to be the scene of a furious contest, and many such valorous *pronunciamentos*; but still they are unwilling to take the lead. The non-execution of fugitive slave-laws does not seem to trouble them; for indeed, they suffer little from slaves running away, but they seem haunted with the idea, that power and prosperity have departed from them to take up their abode in these free States, which have the majority and the power in the conduct of the affairs of the general government.

South Carolina has looked with intense interest to the movements of Georgia, counting on her co-operation, and anxious she should "lead off" in the march of rebellion. But if "hope deferred maketh the heart sick," her soul will sicken indeed when she finds a majority of thirty thousand in that State, as proved by a recent trial, to be against her machinations. Old Virginia, too, the mother of them all, sits with meekness and dignity, looking upon the turbulent waters, "calculating the value of the Union," and concluding that she has too much at stake wantonly to consent to its being broken into fragments. She had but one delegate at the Nashville Convention, sent by a squad of men in one of her small counties. There is little agitation throughout that State, her citizens knowing that if Southern interests are so much jeopardied in the Union, they would be still more so out of it. More interesting than all, revivals of religion of an interesting character are now prevailing in various parts of Virginia, of which little notice is taken in the papers.—The Colporteur system is in fine operation among her lofty mountains and through her spacious and fruitful vallies, multitudes having had their feet turned into the path of life, by the blessing of God on the labors of these faithful men.

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The weather is so mild that we dispense with fires in our sitting-rooms. D.

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NEW YORK, DEC. 1, 1850.

Sunday Morning. I attended divine service at the Beckman street church, to hear the third in Dr. Spring's series of lectures on *First Things*. I have before stated, that his first discourse was upon *The First Man*; his second, upon the *Unity of the Race*. His text to-day, was the words in Genesis respecting the creation of the *First Woman*.

Man was not created out of nothing; God had formed him out of a material already a part of the creation—the *dust of the earth*. Woman, too, created he out of a material substance; she was taken out of the man—she was not inferior to him, nor his slave; but his equal and companion; more intimately allied to him both in origin and destiny.

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ng it. Great stillness and assemblies, while hope and to the humbled soul. pastor aimed to present, pro- r, offices, and work of the Holy whole truth, as it is in Jesus, as lity of man's conversion and sanc- s of promoting the rise and pro- soul, visiting from house to an unusual extent; more than s being made within a few weeks. se labors as "pleasant," "de- e more happy in his work, more easy to himself." ival have, for the most part, ty-five, whose ages vary from en admitted to the church; and e hoping in Christ. Among the everal young men of promising mily, and four daughters, and one

rk that since the ordination of persons have been admitted to me of his ordination it consisted w numbers more than 200, hav- members into other parts, and parts, of our country. Of the belonged to the church at the ne is living. Of the forty-one living, and only one of the four h.

societies in the place, as the pub- enjoyed like precious seasons of esence of the Lord. Probably ll have passed from death unto t prove their profession sincere the praise and glory of the God

W. A. H.

earn that an interesting revival enjoyed in Rev. Oren Sikes' con- , for the last three months. The by great stillness and solemnity, been increasing in interest and is revived; a goodly number converted, and a still larger what they shall do to be saved.

Mr. Clark, of Chester Village; Prayer before the Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Butler, agent of the Bible Society; Sermon, from Matthew 12:6, "*But I say unto you that in this place is one greater than the temple*," by Rev. Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield; Dedicatory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Clark, of Middlefield; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Shaler, of the Baptist church; Benediction, by Rev. Mr. Colburn.

The exercises were interspersed, as usual, with singing, by the choir.

J. C.

North Becket, November 25, 1850.

ECCLESIASTICAL TRIAL.

An Ecclesiastical Court, consisting of five clergymen of the Episcopal Church, has been in session Tuesday, Wednesday, and yesterday, to examine several charges of heresy brought against Rev. Oliver Prescott of this city.

The five Presbyters selected to compose the Ecclesiastical Court were:

Rev. Edward Ballard, of Marblehead.
Rev. Joseph H. Clinch, of South Boston.
Rev. Charles Mason, of Boston.
Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, of Roxbury.
Rev. Thomas S. Lambert, U. S. Navy.

The Presentment sets forth six charges, as follows:—

1st. That the Rev. Oliver S. Prescott has taught that the Virgin Mary, the mother of our Saviour, is an object of worship.

2d. That the Rev. Oliver S. Prescott has held and taught the doctrine of Transubstantiation.

3d. That the said Rev. Oliver S. Prescott has held and taught that Auricular Confession to a priest, on the part of the members of the church, is proper, and allowable, and profitable.

4th. That the said Rev. Oliver S. Prescott has held and taught that Priestly absolution, in connection with auricular confession, is allowable, and desirable, and profitable.

5th. That the said Rev. Oliver S. Prescott has adopted and pursued certain customs and practices which are repugnant to the teachings of the church, contrary to the spirit and meaning of her standards, and against the common order and established usages of the church, and a violation of her common law.

6th. That the said Rev. Oliver S. Prescott has held, taught, encouraged, practiced, or defended, some, or all, of the false doctrines, heresies, and wrong and unauthorized customs, forms, and ceremonies, which are contrary to the fixed standards, established usages, and common law of the church, as embraced in the before written charges and specifications.

The standing committee of the Diocese conducted the prosecution. The respondent appeared by his counsel, Richard H. Dana, Esq., who entered eight objections to the presentment.

On Wednesday he sustained his objections in an argument, and the prosecution replied by Rev. Mr. Randall.

At the meeting of the Court yesterday, after prayer by the Rev. President—the prosecution were asked if they wished farther time for their argument. They declined, and the President then read the decision of the Court on the exceptions. This was to the effect, that the Court consider the exceptions to have such weight that they were ready to grant leave to the standing Committee to amend their presentment.

The Rev. Mr. Randall, and Rev. Dr. Vinton on behalf of the standing committee said that they had not asked leave to amend;—that an amended presentment would be a new presentment of which this Court could have no cognizance.—Mr. Randall closing his last remarks by saying that the case was at an end and the Court dissolved.

But the Court remarked that it was not dissolved till it had dissolved itself. In the course of this somewhat loose conversation, Mr. Dana, proctor for the respondent renewed, in writing, the offer which he had made in his plea of Wednesday, viz: that the counsel for the respondent were ready to agree that the standing committee may amend the presentment, by inserting a new amendment under the same caption.

Dr. Vinton objected on behalf of the standing committee to the vagueness of the Court's decision. The Committee, he said, ought to know which exceptions were sustained:—of the list presented. And the committee, having withdrawn its statement that it considered the case at an end, asked for a more particular decision.

On consultation, the Court decided unanimously that the "*fifth exception* is sustained." This is the exception to the presentment as deficient in statements of place, time and circumstance of the offences charged.

Dr. Vinton then asked the opinion of the Court as to the effect of this decision:—if it applied to every article of the presentment; but the Court replied that the prosecution was mistaken in supposing that the Court was to make out a presentment for them.

Dr. Vinton then said that many of the charges such as related to the *holding of opinions* could not be accompanied with precise specifications of time and place—they were not *acts* in their nature: and it was impossible to be specific from the nature of the case. Did the exceptions apply to these charges?

The Court replied that if the charges could not be specified, they could not be proved: the Court did not think there was a reasonable specification accompanying any of the charges.

Dr. Vinton for the Standing Committee:—said that, then the case was ended; the Committee had no power to prosecute, nor the Court to try a new presentment. To this the Court said that an amended presentment was not a new presentment,—and this decision, it adhered to in a long general conversation:—which ended by Dr. Vinton's saying, on behalf of the Standing Committee, that under the decision their presentment fell,—and they had nothing now to offer.

In some conversation upon the order of the record, the Standing Committee offered the following statement which was entered on the record: after the rule for permission to amend, "The Standing Committee in behalf of the prosecution, considering that they have no canonical right to amend the presentment, decline to accept the permission."

The Court then stated that they could not try a presentment to which there was a fatal exception, and in some subsequent conversation, ruled in form that "The fifth exception is an exception to the whole Presentment."

Mr. Dana then asked leave, that the respondent might read a statement in his own behalf of his position towards the Episcopal Church.

The Court, for information, examined the paper and decided unfavorably. At one moment, under the impression, that it waited for a formal presentation of the document, Rev. Mr. Prescott began to read,—"In the name of God.—Amen!" but the Court declined to admit the paper—or to hear it. And after the reading of the record of the day, the Court-room was cleared the business being at an end.

l and Ministerial.

FOR THE PURITAN RECORDER.

CH AT AUBURNDALE.

—Your brief notice of this enter- ditional facts and reflections r readers, as showing the pro- on in this ancient town.

proclaimed within the limits of 46, by the "Apostle" Eliot, to ans assembled on "the high —a name which in their tongue s. The first meeting house was use, *and by their hands*, fifty feet wide, which the Rev. Mr. Wil- , observes, "appeared like the English house-wright." The his- munity pertains to the annals of rather than to any existing t First church was gathered on 64; the Second, on the 21st of mer, in what has since been de- rish, the latter in the West. Each w has a colony flourishing by its rch, formed at the "Corner" in first; and the recent organization the second. The separation in ly harmonious; and probably the rn, who will be disposed to sow rd from which any root of bitter- between them. At the gathering rch, it was delightful to witness y, as well as the aptness, with ve the Right Hand of Fellowship parating, many of them from the m the Sabbath school, and all of gation under his pastoral charge. endly secessions that the multipli-

friends of Zion also to know that has not resulted, as is too often e strong church into two feeble has left the old Society larger, nstances, than it was three years ly organized band, after providing rt of their own ministry, listened ath after their organization, to an Home Missions, and contributed, r that object. This last fact stands with the course more commonly es; which is, to get organized, and ply for missionary aid to sustain last Annual Report of the Massa- ionary Society it is stated that *one-* dox Congregational churches that in the State during the preceding thrown upon the patronage of that th! And although the same Re- picious change has commenced it is an unquestionable fact, that hurches are organized with the ex- g their first years in a state of de- y. Whatever strong and sufficient t have been for this policy *once*, at ith rare exceptions, the interests of omoted, *nor the number of efficient* by encouraging new organizations ts faster than they can take care of known that not a person in Auburn- consented to the separation on any it is hoped that their example may in all the rising villages through- new churches are wanted.

he four Orthodox Congregational on, there are also two Baptist, one scopalian, one Universalist, and , by a singular felicity of location, amily in town that is not within a f public worship.

J. S. C.

FOR THE PURITAN RECORDER.

ON IN NORTH BECKET.

egational meeting house in North ated on the 21st inst. At the open- , substantially the following state- ven, by the Rev. J. Colburn:— nected with the Society who have was organized, November 25, 1849, ve members. Since that time, one by death; eight have been added; ropounded for admission at their o have since been received, and , which will make their number

ization, or from the October fol- been supplied with the stated preach- They have erected this neat and r their accommodation in the wor- edifice has been completed in a hich reflects much credit upon the endant and workmen in every de- der circumstances, which ought to levout gratitude to God. The en- spered. The workmen have been lost, no limb broken, no casualty to befall them. Much credit is s, and other individuals, for the ve manifested in lending their aid, e help of the Lord, in trimming house, with carpets, cushings,

ested in this house has already God, and thrown into common hich are to be appropriated an- port of the Gospel among them, embled to consecrate it, in a more d—to dedicate this house to the God, the Father, the Son, and eading the Scriptures, by Rev.

Rev. Herman Norton. Rev. Dr. Lansing, at Mr. Norton's funeral, gave the following account of his life and death. We quote from *The New York Evangelist*:—

Dr. L. said the best eulogy that could be pronounced upon Mr. Norton would be a minute detail of the events and labors of his life, from his conversion to the day of his death. He was hopefully brought into the kingdom of Christ at the age of sixteen, just previous to a powerful revival of religion in Auburn, N. Y. While preaching himself, there, to a crowded house, under much impression, he solemnly charged all impenitent sinners to offer prayer to God that night before they laid their heads upon their pillows. As young Norton entered his room the charge sunk like iron into his soul. He could not comply, and he would not disobey. After sitting a long time upon his bedstead, thinking what he should do, he prepared to undress, in a spirit of resistance. But God was stronger than man. He fell upon his knees, cried for mercy, and consecrated himself for time and eternity to the service of his Maker. It was the hour of his conversion. When, three months after, he related the circumstance at his examination for admission to the church, he was asked, "Have you ever continued to pray since, morning and evening?" "Yes, ever, ever," said he, with an honest countenance, "but once." By the aid of friends, he was prepared for college, graduated at Hamilton, with honor, and studied theology at Auburn. In both institutions he devoted himself much to the work of awakening and converting sinners, and in his early ministry he became one of the most successful preachers of the gospel. Dr. L. believed he had been the means of awakening sinners equal to any minister now living. In his labors in the Protestant Society and the Christian Union his praise has been in all the churches. His end was peace. Dr. L. gave an affecting account of his interview with this dear brother, "his own son in the faith," as his mortal went to put on immortality.

Death of Dr. Sereno E. Dwight. We learn that the Rev. Dr. Dwight, formerly President of Hamilton College, and for some years previously the Pastor of Park Street Church, in this city, died in Philadelphia on the morning of the 30th ult., at his lodgings.

The Rev. Dr. Bethune's Church. The corner stone of a new edifice for the congregation of which the Rev. Dr. Bethune is pastor was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on Monday last, 25th inst. in Brooklyn, New York. Dr. Bethune, says The Presbyterian, delivered a brief but very pertinent address, in which he stated that the building, when completed, would be used for no other purpose than divine worship, and no theme would be discussed in the pulpit but the simple Gospel of Christ. So may it be with every church which is dedicated to the great God and our Saviour.

Rev. T. H. Rood, of Jamaica, Vt., has received and accepted an invitation to go and spend the winter with the Congregational church, in Sheboygan, Wis.

Rev. Dr. Higgins was installed pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, in this city, on Thursday evening, 21st ult. The Sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. N. Adams. Dr. H. enters his new field of labor with encouraging prospects.

Mr. Leonard Humphrey, one of the tutors of Amherst College, died suddenly on Saturday last, at North Weymouth. He was sick but ten hours, and died of congestion of the brain.

h 38 Ann Street, MASS.

Educational.

FOR THE PURITAN RECORDER.

Mr. Elias Nason, a popular and successful teacher in Newburyport for ten years past, has recently been appointed to the charge of the new High School in Milford, in this State.

Mr. M. P. Case, the Principal of the Female High School, has been appointed by the Trustees of Dummer Academy to the charge of that ancient and renowned Institution. These appointments are judiciously made.*

Both the above gentlemen are Licentiates in the Orthodox Congregational church.

* Mr. Nason has accepted the appointment at Milford, and Mr. Case has declined that of Byfield.

MASSACHUSETTS TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

There has been an interesting meeting of this Association at Worcester, which closed on Wednesday. The Association offers two prizes of $20 each to female teachers, for essays on either of the following subjects.—"The choice and use of motives;" or "the best mode of teaching." The following are the officers of the Association for the ensuing year.

President—Thomas Sherwin, of Boston.

Vice Presidents—Benjamin Greenleaf, of Bradford; Barnum Field, of Boston; Rufus Putnam, of Salem; D. P. Galloup, of Salem; P. H. Sweetser, of South Reading; D. S. Rowe, of Westfield; George A. Walton, of Lawrence; Louis Agassiz, of Cambridge; George Newcomb, of Quincy; Charles Barrows, of Springfield; Caleb Emery, of Boston; Eben S. Sterns, of West Newton; C. C. Chase, of Lowell; Samuel W. King, of Lynn.

Corresponding Secretary—Elbridge Smith, of Cambridge.

Recording Secretary—Charles C. Capen, of Dedham.

Treasurer—Josiah A. Stearns, of Boston.

Counsellors—S. S. Greene, of Boston; Charles Northend, of Salem; A. K. Hathaway, of Medford; Daniel Mansfield, of Cambridge; W. H. Wells, of Newburyport; J. P. Cowles, of Ipswich; Calvin S. Pennell, of Charlestown; John Batchelder, of Lynn; Ebenezer Hervey, of New Bedford; Levi Reed, Jr., of Boston; James M. Lassell, of Cambridge.

Home Correspondence.

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[By the way, *en passant*, speaking of Bloody Mary, a Mr. Mills, in a recent lecture to the Catholic Institute in this city, stated in effect that that vile queen, whose royal purple was from the heart's blood of the best of her subjects, was in truth a very ill-used young woman. Smollet, Hume and other historians had falsified her most outrageously. The dreadful executions which occurred during her reign, happened while she was confined to a chamber of sickness, and were put a stop to as soon as she was well enough to speak on the subject. Queen Elizabeth, Mr. Mills said, was a licentious flirt; seducing the men, and then sacrificing them, as she did poor Essex; but Queen Mary, her predecessor, was a perfect type of a gentle, affectionate and pious woman! &c. &c. I would not be so cruel even to this Jesuit, as to wish him the society of his great pattern queen. He would be likely to find it, I fear, the very antipodes of Burns,' "Mary in heaven."]

Dr. Spring's remarks upon the sphere of woman, were particularly appropriate. She was naturally more hopeful and cheerful than man, and she did much to lighten his cares. She was a well-spring of cheerfulness in his house. Who would live in a colony composed entirely of men? What was there more agreeable to see, than a family in which there was a preponderance of daughters, amiable and well-bred? In such a family, the preacher intimated that there was likely to be more happiness than in one in which the sons were more numerous.

Such was the influence of a virtuous woman, that a man who was under it in any degree, need not be despaired of entirely, though far gone on the road to ruin. There was still hope of his reform as long as he entertains any true affection for a good mother, or any good woman.

All of us must abhor the vices of Lord Byron, but we must needs pity the ruin of that diamond mind, when we look at the unnatural treatment he received from his proud, stork-like mother. Had she been a good and affectionate parent, how different must have been his sad history!

"What," said the Emperor Napoleon once to Madame ——, a French lady, remarkable for her wit and wisdom, "What is necessary to make the young ladies of France what they ought to be?" "Mothers!" was her significant reply.

The lecturer enjoined upon his audience the importance of industry as an attribute of womanhood. She should labor to acquire knowledge, and labor in the application of it to good objects. No matter how wealthy, every wife should superintend her household, if her health permitted, and do some labor. The woman that lived in idleness when able to work, he thought a most pitiable object. A mother should be the glory of her children; and to be so, she should be so well informed as to be competent to teach them by precept and example, the whole round of a mother's duties.

Last mentioned, and most important of all the attributes of a true woman, and without which the others lost most of their value, was that of personal piety.—The preacher said, that though woman had betrayed man, the Saviour of the world was of her seed; and when man persecuted, she succored him. *She* did not betray him with a traitor's kiss, she did not falter and deny him, though the zealous Peter did. She was first at his cross, and the last at his grave.

At the conclusion of this discourse upon the First Woman, (which title by the way, considering the very little said about Eve herself, did not strike me as very applicable) Dr. Spring announced that his next lecture would be upon the *First Marriage*.

I have thus rendered a meagre idea of a lecture which I wish might be delivered in Boston. If the Mercantile Library Association should ever arrange with the Rev. Dr. Spring to lecture to them, (which I doubt if he would consent to) I trust they will induce him to deliver this lecture upon woman, as it is the best of all that I have heard upon this very fruitful topic; and being quite eloquent, and not at all sectarian, would very much gratify their numerous and brilliant audience.

New York, Monday, Dec. 2, 1850. The skies threaten rain. To-night, at the Broadway Tabernacle, there will be a farewell meeting of the missionaries destined for the Kaw-Mendi and Tissara stations in the interior of Africa. These teachers will sail December 4. Mr. Thompson, recently returned from Africa, will address the meeting. I hope to be present.

On Saturday evening, (not the most proper time for convivialities,) the St. Andrew Society of Scotchmen and good-fellows, celebrated at the Irving House their anniversary. Sir Henry Bulwar, the English Minister, took the occasion, on being toasted, to make a witty and rather humorous speech, in which he beplastered Daniel Webster and the American people to an extent, that will perhaps make them forget the Nicaragua business.

S.

General Intelligence.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The two branches of Congress met on Monday; a large representation was present. The President was informed by a Committee that a quorum of both Houses were assembled, and they were ready to receive any communication from him. He immediately transmitted his annual Message. We have not room to give it entire, but shall be obliged to make an abstract of it.

He first speaks of the Providence which had placed him in his present position, and then avows some of the principles that would guide his administration. He pledges himself to execute the laws of the country in the following words:—

The Constitution has made it the duty of the President to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In a Government like ours, in which all laws are passed by a majority of the representatives of the people, and these representatives are chosen for such short periods, that any injurious or obnoxious law can very soon be repealed, it would appear unlikely that any great numbers should be found ready to resist the execution of the laws. But it must be borne in mind that the country is extensive, that there may be local interests or prejudices rendering a law odious in one part, which is not so in another, and that the thoughtless and inconsiderate, misled by their passions, or their imaginations, may be induced madly to resist such laws as they disapprove. Such persons should recollect that, without law, there can be no real practical liberty; that, when law is trampled under foot, tyranny rules, whether it appears in the form of a military despotism or of popular violence. The law is the only sure protection of the weak, and the only efficient restraint upon the strong. When impartially and faithfully administered, none is beneath its protection, and none above its control. You, gentlemen, and the country may be assured, that to the utmost of my ability, and to the extent of the power vested in me, I shall, at all times, and in all places, take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In the discharge of this duty, solemnly imposed upon me by the Constitution, and by my oath of office, I shall shrink from no responsibility, and shall endeavor to meet events as they may arise, with firmness, as well as with prudence and discretion.

TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The President has completed a treaty with Great Britain, to guarantee the making of a ship channel from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, through the State of Nicaragua. A company of citizens of the United States have acquired the right to construct this channel. The treaty secures the designation and establishment of a free port at each end of the canal.

RAILROAD ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

Citizens of the United States have undertaken to connect the Atlantic and Pacific across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec by Railroad. Negotiations are progressing with Mexico, to accomplish this object.

STATE OF THE FINANCES.

The total receipts into the Treasury, for the year ending 30th of June last, were forty seven millions four hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and ninety cents, ($47,421,748 90.)

The total expenditure during the same period were forty-three million two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and ninety cents, ($43,002,168 90.)

The public debt has been reduced, since the last annual report from the Treasury Department, four hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventy-nine cents.

THE TARIFF.

A high tariff can never be permanent. It will cause dissatisfaction and will be changed. It excludes competition, and thereby invites the investment of capital in manufactures to such an excess, that when changed it brings distress, bankruptcy, and ruin, upon all who have been misled by its faithless protection. What the manufacturer wants, is uniformity and permanency, that he may feel a confidence that he is not to be ruined by sudden changes. But to make a tariff uniform and permanent, it is not only necessary that the law should not be altered, but that the duty should not fluctuate. To effect this, all duties should be specific, wherever the nature of the article is such as to admit of it. Ad valorem duties fluctuate with the price, and offer strong temptations to fraud and perjury. Specific duties, on the contrary, are equal and uniform in all ports, and at all times, and offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best article, as he pays no more upon that, than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue, making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is also important that an unfortunate provision in the present tariff, which imposes a much higher duty upon the raw material that enters into our manufactures than upon the manufactured article, should be remedied.

MINT AT CALIFORNIA.

There being no mint in California I am informed that the laborers in the mines are compelled to dispose of their gold dust at a large discount. This appears to me to be a heavy and unjust tax upon the labor of those employed in extracting this precious metal; and I doubt not you will be disposed, at the earliest period possible, to relieve them from it by the establishment of a mint. In the mean time, as an assayer's office is established there, I would respectfully submit for your consideration the propriety of authorizing gold bullion, which has been assayed and stamped, to be received in payment of Government dues. I cannot conceive that the treasury would suffer any loss by such a provision, which will at once raise bullion to its par value, and thereby save (if I am rightly informed) many millions of dollars to the laborers which are now paid in brokerage to convert this precious metal into available funds. This discount upon their hard earnings is a heavy tax, and every effort should be made by the Government to relieve them from so great a burden.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

I respectfully recommend the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, to be charged with the duty of giving to this leading branch of American industry the encouragement it so well deserves. In view of the immense mineral resources of our country, provision should also be made for the employment of a competent mineralogist and chemist, who should be required, under the direction of the head of the bureau, to collect specimens of the various minerals of our country, and to ascertain, by careful analysis, their respective elements and properties, and their adaptation to useful purposes. He should also be required to examine and report upon the qualities of different soils, and the manures best calculated to improve their productiveness. By publishing the results of such experiments with suitable explanations, and by the collection and distribution of rare seeds and plants, with instructions as to the best system of cultivation, much may be done to promote this great national interest.

CALIFORNIA.

The President recommends the appointment of commissioners to examine the claims of persons to lands which are now in dispute, and also the selling of mineral lands in small lots.

THE POST OFFICE.

The gross revenues of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1850, amounted to five millions five hundred and fifty-two thousand nine hundred and seventy-one dollars and forty-eight cents, including the annual appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for the franked matter of the departments, and excluding the foreign postages collected for and payable to the British Government.

The expenditures for the same period were five millions two hundred and twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dollars and forty-three cents leaving a balance of revenue over expenditures of three hundred and forty thousand and eighteen dollars and five cents.

THE COMPROMISE.

The act passed at your last session, making certain propositions for settling the disputed boundary between that State and the Territory of New Mexico, was immediately on its passage, transmitted by express to the Governor of Texas, to be laid by him before the General Assembly for its agreement thereto. Its receipt was duly acknowledged, but no official information has yet been received of the action of the General Assembly thereon: it may, however, be very soon expected, as, by the terms of the propositions submitted, they were to have been acted upon, on or before the first of the present month.

It was hardly to have been expected that the series of measures passed at your last session, with the view of healing the sectional differences which had sprung from the slavery and territorial questions, should at once have realized their beneficent purpose. All mutual concessions in the nature of a compromise must necessarily be unwelcome to men of extreme opinions. And though without such concessions our Constitution could not have been formed, and cannot be permanently sustained, yet we have seen them made the subject of bitter controversy in both sections of the Republic. It required many months of discussion and deliberation to secure the concurrence of a majority of Congress in their favor. It would be strange if they had been received with approbation by people and States, prejudiced and heated by the exciting controversies of their representatives. I believe those measures have been required by the circumstances and condition of the country. I believe they were necessary to allay asperities and animosities that were rapidly alienating one section of the country from another, and destroying those fraternal sentiments which are the strongest support of the Constitution. They were adopted in the spirit of conciliation, and for the purpose of conciliation. I believe that a great majority of our fellow citizens sympathize in that spirit and that purpose, and in the main approve, and are prepared in all respects to sustain these enactments. I cannot doubt that the American people, bound together by kindred blood and common traditions, still cherish a paramount regard for the Union of their fathers; and that they are ready to rebuke any attempt to violate its integrity, to disturb the compromises on which it is based, or to resist the laws which have been enacted under its authority.

The series of measures to which I have alluded are regarded by me as a settlement, in principle and substance—a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced. Most of these subjects, indeed, are beyond your reach, as the legislation which disposed of them was, in its character, final and irrevocable. It may be presumed from the opposition which they all encountered that none of those measures was free from imperfections, but in their mutual dependence and connexion they formed a system of compromise, the most conciliatory, and best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions.

For this reason I recommend your adherence to the adjustment established by those measures, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion and abuse.

CONCLUSION.

And now, fellow-citizens, I cannot bring this communication to a close without invoking you to join me in humble and devout thanks to the Great Ruler of nations, for the multiplied blessings which he has graciously bestowed upon us. His hand, so often visible in our preservation, has stayed the pestilence, saved us from foreign wars and domestic disturbances, and scattered plenty throughout the land.

Our liberties, religious and civil, have been maintained; the fountains of knowledge have all been kept open, and means of happiness widely spread and generally enjoyed, greater than have fallen to the lot of any other nation. And, while deeply penetrated with gratitude for the past, let us hope that His all wise Providence will so guide our counsels, as that they shall result in giving satisfaction to our constituents, securing the peace of the country, and adding new strength to the united Government under which we live.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 2d, 1850.

OPENING OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—*Senate.*—The Senate met at 12 o'clock, forty-two members present. The best of feeling prevailed. A message was received from the House, stating that that body had organized. Joint Committees were then appointed to wait upon President Fillmore, informing him of the organization of both Houses.

House of Representatives.—The galleries were filled at an early hour, and a great many members were early on the floor exchanging salutations, &c. The great confusion of tongues was however silenced at 12 o'clock by the Speaker. Seats were taken and comparative silence prevailed. The Clerk called the roll when 160 members answered to their names. A message was received from the Senate informing the House that a quorum of that body was present, and ready to proceed to business. A similar message was sent to the Senate. Geo W. Morrison, member elect from New Hampshire, in place of Jas. Wilson, was qualified and took his seat. Mr. Tuck presented a memorial of Jared Perkins, contesting the seat of Mr. Morrison, which was referred to the Committee on Elections.

The joint committee appointed to wait on the President returned and reported that they had seen the President and that he would communicate with Congress without delay; and five minutes after the message was received and read by the Secretary. The usual number of that and its accompanying documents were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bailey moved that the message and accompanying documents be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and that 15000 extra copies be printed—agreed to.

Mr. Wentworth gave notice that on an early day he would move to take up the River and Harbor question.—Adjourned.

From a Correspondent of the Hartford Courant.

UNION MEETING AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, TUESDAY NIGHT.

The Union meeting assembled in Faneuil Hall, this afternoon, was very large, the Hall being crowded to the utmost. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and often repeated cheers were given for the Union and the Constitution. At four o'clock, the meeting was called to order by Mr. B. T. Curtis and Dr. John C. Warren of Boston was chosen President. He was supported by a large number of Vice Presidents and assisted by Secretaries. Dr. Warren, on taking the Chair, made an able and patriotic speech.

Mr. Greenough of Boston offered a series of Resolutions, which were received by the audience with enthusiasm and applause.

The first speaker was Mr. B. T. Curtis. Having occasion in his speech to quote Theodore Parker's sermon on the fugitive Slave law, Parker, who was in the gallery, attempted to interrupt him. Confusion ensued, until Parker sat down, when order was restored, and Mr. Curtis went on with a very able speech.

Mr. Hallett followed Mr. Curtis, and read a strong Union speech which was warmly received. S. B. Bradford, Esq., of Roxbury followed Mr. Hallett, in an excellent address.

Mr. Choate was then called for, all over the house, and when he appeared, was received with tremendous enthusiasm. "He made a most powerful and eloquent address. He said he believed the Union to be in extreme peril, and that every American citizen has something to do to avert it. They ought first to accept the series of Compromise measures, of the last session of Congress, in the spirit in which our fathers framed the Constitution at first, and then every man should go to work, each in his own sphere, to put an end, for all time, to the political agitation of Slavery. He acknowledged the Constitutionality of the fugitive Slave law, and the duty of every man to aid in carrying it out. He called upon both the great political parties to concert together, in a manly and honorable manner, and agree to strike from their party creeds, now and forever, all further agitation of Slavery.

The Resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and at half-past seven o'clock, the meeting adjourned, with nine times nine cheers for the Constitution and the Union.

We append a full list of the officers of the meeting:—*President.*—John C. Warren.

Vice Presidents.—David Henshaw, Nathan Appleton, Caleb Eddy, H. A. S. Dearborn of Roxbury, John T. Heard, George G. Smith, Alfred Greenough, Samuel Lawrence.

Secretaries.—Charles J. Hendee of Roxbury; A. W. Thaxter Jr., George R. Thompson, Joseph Smith of South Boston; Ivers J. Austin, Thos. J. Whittemore of Cambridge.

The Boston Traveller, a well-known non-political and independent journal, says of the meeting:

The Assembly was as large and as respectable as was ever convened at Faneuil Hall. It embodied a good representation of the population of Boston and vicinity, and we have no doubt that it was a fair exponent of the prevailing sentiment of this community. Men of both political parties came up together to unite their efforts in promoting an object of far higher import than any mere party measure. Party prejudices were forgotten in the endeavour to avert the danger which now threatens the country. The calm, dispassionate arguments, and the earnest and patriotic appeals of the speakers, produced a marked effect upon the vast audience: and as the eloquent orator who last addressed them resumed his seat, a shout of approbation went up which betokened clearly that if there are disunionists here, there is also a multitude of staunch friends and supporters of the Union and the Constitution.

The speeches are published entire in most of the papers of Boston.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

We publish the following circular of instructions from the committee appointed by Governor Briggs to assist and direct such of our citizens as may wish to send contributions to the London fair. The directions of the committee ought to have *immediate* circulation throughout the State, and we hope that all newspapers who feel an interest in Massachusetts skill and enterprise, will give a copy of it to its readers. We call attention particularly to the third section of the circular, by a perusal of which, it will be seen that no time must be lost in forwarding articles designed for the exhibition.

The Great London Industrial Exhibition. The Committee appointed by His Excellency George N. Briggs, Governor of Massachusetts, on the London Industrial Exhibition of 1851, would again solicit the *immediate* attention of all persons who intend becoming contributors to the following summary of information.

1. The central authority at Washington have made arrangements with the Executive of the Federal Government, to forward to London all articles which may be deposited with us, in this city, and return the same, if desired, to this country, at the close of the Exhibition, *free of all charges for transportation*. If disposed of in London, duties will be imposed by the English Government.

2. To facilitate the despatch of goods from this State, the Committee have been divided, so that one or more members will inspect such goods as may be prepared for this Exhibition, in each Congressional district of the State, as follows:—

District No. 1—Henry N. Hooper, Erastus B. Bigelow, } Boston.
" 2—John Aiken, Andover.
" 3—William A. Burke, Lowell.
" 4—Edward Riddle, Charlestown.
" 5—Alexander De Witt, Oxford.
" 6—Charles Stearns, Springfield.
" 7—David Carson, Dalton.
" 8—Marshall P. Wilder, Dorchester.
9 & 10—Samuel L. Crocker, Taunton.

3. Persons intending to contribute, must state the area required in superficial feet, and the average height for their goods, on or before the 10th of December; and all articles must be delivered in this city prior to the 10th of January next.

4. No goods will be forwarded unless first approved by the Committee of the district from which they came; or, if more convenient to contributors to exhibit their goods to the full Committee in Boston, before being packed for shipment, they will be so accommodated.

5. Circulars containing all requisite information can be had on application to either of the Committee.

6. The Railroad Companies terminating in this city have generously offered to transport goods for the Exhibition, *free of charge*.

7. Articles must be consigned to the Secretary at Boston, who, with permission of the Collector, will place them in Government stores, without charge for storage.

The undersigned indulge the hope, that the liberal provisions made by the Federal Government for transportation, will insure from our fellow-citizens, a full display from the farm, the garden and the dairy, the forest and the mine, the factory and the workshop, the laboratory and the studio; and that not only articles possessing the merit of NOVELTY, RARITY, AND HIGH EXCELLENCE, but also those of more humble pretensions which are calculated to promote the well-being of mankind, and are so often met with in Massachusetts, will be contributed to the *Great Industrial Exhibition of the World*.

Per order of the Executive Committee.
MARSHALL P. WILDER, Chairman.
HENRY N. HOOPER, Secretary.

FROM TEXAS.

The Galveston Tribune has verbal information of Parker H. French, whose extensive financial operations have been heretofore noticed. He was arrested several hundred miles beyond Santa Fe, and brought back to San Antonio.

The Galveston News of the 12th says:

The vote on the Pearce bill is in favor of its acceptance by at least two or three to one throughout the state; but not by so large a majority as we supposed. Colorado county is reported to have gone against the bill. De Witt county gave 44 votes against it, and 42 for it.—Wharton county also went against the bill, and Matagorda is supposed to have gone the same way. At Columbus, the vote stood 24 for, and 45 against—Milam county voted 52 for and 51 against the bill. Washington county 58 for, and 66, against. Lagrange gave 74 votes for, and 82 against it.—Some two or three of the Eastern counties will probably vote against the bill, but the total majority in its favor will undoubtedly be nearly as stated above.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE—SPECIAL SESSION.

Jackson, Nov. 25.

The Mississippi House have passed a resolution censuring Gen. Foote, by a majority of 50 to 37. Resolutions were introduced declaring the adjustment bill satisfactory, and secession not justifiable unless the Fugitive Slave law be repealed, or slavery be abolished in the District of Columbia, which were indefinitely postponed by a large majority. The convention will be called by the Legislature.

Census of Massachusetts. The census of Massachusetts has been completed both by the State and United States. The United States census gives 994,721; and the State census 973,745. Increase of United States census, the last ten years, 256,965.

Express to New Orleans. Stimson & Co. 18, Wall Street, New York, send an express by every steamer to New Orleans. They receive Freights, Packages, and Parcels until 12 o'clock on the day of sailing. They also pay particular attention to collection of drafts, &c.

Weekly Summary.

The Steamer Bay State. The Steamer Bay State, from Fall River for New York, went ashore on Thursday morning, on Hart Island Point. The passengers were taken off by the steamer Connecticut, from Norwich, and carried to New York. Two steamers were seen alongside the Bay State on Thursday afternoon, and they would probably get her off at high water.

World's Convention in 1852. *Washington, Nov. 26.* The Cabinet decided to-day that Governor's Island, New York, be the spot for the next World's Convention in May, 1852. The goods, &c., exhibited, are to be sold at the option of the exhibitors, and the building in which they are to be exhibited, will be considered a bounded warehouse, the duties to be paid when the articles are sold and entered. No charges are to be made in case they are exported.

Vermont Temperance. The Legislature of Vermont, at its recent session, repealed all former laws regulating the sale of liquors, and enacted a new statute which provides for the sale of liquor for medical, mechanical and chemical purposes only. The Selectmen of each town form the licensing board, and they may license not more than two persons. No Inkeeper is to be licensed to sell liquor for any purpose. The penalty for selling over twenty gallons, without a license, is twenty dollars, and under twenty gallons, ten dollars, the penalties to be doubled on conviction of the second offence.

The Union Party in Georgia. The Macon Journal & Messenger says: "The Union party here have carried the State of Georgia by an overwhelming majority; perhaps thirty thousand. In thirty-three counties, the disunionists have carried but three; by an aggregate majority of less than two hundred. The other thirty send Union delegates, by from 1000 to 1300 each. 'No use knocking at the door any more.'"—*Atlas.*

Western Railroad Defalcation. It is now stated that the investigation has resulted in determining $64,000, as the amount lost by the Western Railroad corporation, by the defalcation of Mr. Ware, late cashier at the office here. This is above the proceeds of the securities passed to the Corporation by Mr. Ware. Mr. W. is at liberty and has left town.—*Springfield Republican.*

A Veteran Commodore. The veteran Commodore Stewart, dining a few days ago with the President of the United States, remarked that he had dined with every President, with the single exception of the lamented Taylor.

Troy and Greenfield Railroad. At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, lately held at Charlemont, it was voted to put the road under construction from North Adams to the State line, to connect with the New York end of the road as soon as stock to the amount of $300,000 is subscribed, and from Greenfield to Shelburne Falls, as soon as $400,000 is subscribed, and a lease of the road made to the Vt. and Mass. road at 7 per cent. on the cost of that end of the line to the Falls; and if a lease cannot be made with the Vt. and Mass. Railroad, the Directors are to make such other arrangements for running the road as they may think expedient. The amount already subscribed is about $260,000.

Baltimore. The population of Baltimore, according to the census just completed, is as follows: 166,001 free; 3124 slaves. Entire population, 169,125; dwelling houses actually occupied, 25,006; deaths from June 1st, 1849, to June 1st, 1850, 3,650. Comparing the above with the census of 1849, we find an increase of 66,812 in the aggregate population, and a decrease of 75 in the number of slaves.

The Recent Defalcation. It appears that the amount of funds abstracted by William A. Taylor, the defaulting clerk of Messrs. Michael Herr & Co., proves, on full examination, to be in all fourteen thousand dollars, and that it has been taken at various times during the past five years. He confessed that most of it was lost over the gaming table, and spent in extravagant living. He had been with Mr. Herr for a number of years, who placed the most implicit confidence in him, giving him a liberal salary for his services—sufficient to keep him from temptation, but fair for his unfortunate predilection for the dice-box.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

A Veteran. Mr. Bisbee of Worthington, writes to the Boston Atlas, a notice of a survivor of the Battle of Bunker Hill, who still lives in that town. He was a boy at the time, but was present at the conflict. His name is Follett, and he is now 92 or 93 years old. "He is somewhat infirm in body, yet his intellect is quite clear. He came to the polls this November and voted the Whig ticket as usual. In personal appearance, dress, &c., he belongs to a past generation. His carriage is a cart; his team, oxen; and his royal seat is the neap of a cart. He is frequently seen riding through the streets in this style, literally overshadowed by his broad brimmed hat, very much to the amusement of all the children in the neighborhood, who always treat him with the most marked 'respect.'"—*Amherst Express.*

Population of Wisconsin. The census returns of nine counties in Wisconsin, show an increase in the population of that State of sixty-two and a half per cent. in two and a half years. Should the other counties show the same rate of increase, says the *Milwaukie Sentinel* the aggregate population of the State will be about 350,000.

Chicago. The population of Chicago, by the census, is 28,269. As compared with other Lake cities, Chicago by her rapid strides bids fair soon to lead them all. The ratio of increase for the past five years has been of Milwaukie 110.71 per cent., Detroit, 61.129 per cent., Buffalo, 41.96 per cent., and Chicago, 133.36, per cent.

Marriages.

In Roxbury, on Thanksgiving Eve, by Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr. Edward Humphris, Jr., to Miss Mary B. Grush, both of R.

In Cambridgeport, on Sabbath morning, 24th ult., by Rev. J. W. Parker, Mr. Joseph Studley, to Miss Nancy J. Adams, all of C.

In Andover, 21st ult., by Rev. Charles H. Pierce, Mr. Geo. Russell, to Miss Martha Ann Barnard, all of A.

In Lowell, 14th ult., by Rev. Mr. Hanks, Dr. James C. Ayer, to Miss Josephine M., daughter of the Hon. Royal Southwick, all of L. 14th ult., by Rev. Mr. Blanchard, Mr. George W. Philbrick, to Miss Lucy A. Gerry. 14th ult., by Rev. Mr. Burnap, Mr. Edmund D. Fletcher, to Miss Mary A. Lovejoy. 15th ult., by Rev. W. Child, Mr. William Badger, to Miss Rosina Huntoon, both of L. 20th ult., by Rev. W. Child, Mr. Albert G. Page, to Miss Louisa D. Currier, both of L.

In Bedford, by Rev. Oren Sikes, Mr. —— Wescott, of Providence, R. I., to Miss —— Barnes, of Marlboro'; Mr. Silas Conant, Jr., of Acton, to Miss Catharine Hyde, of Bedford; Mr. John B. Hill, of Billerica, to Miss Mary Jane Dutton, of Bedford.

In Groton, 23d ult., by Rev. Mr. Farnsworth, of North Chelsea, Mr. Horace Hamilton, of Chelmsford, to Miss Susan M. Farnsworth of G.

In Braintree, 20th ult., by Rev. J. Perkins, Mr. Josiah Perkins, of Braintree, to Miss Hannah A. Kingman, of Weymouth. 28th ult., by the same, Mr. James A. Whiting, of Braintree, to Miss Louisa Ramsdel, of Turner, Me. 28th ult., by the same, Mr. Stephen W. Nash, to Miss N. Maria Nash, both of Weymouth.

In South Marshfield, 28th ult., by Rev. E. Alden, Jr., Mr. Wm. P. Cushman, to Miss Marcia A. Packhard, both of S. M. Mr. Samuel Keef, of Medford, to Miss Marcia A. Hatch, of M.

In Mattapoisett, 21st ult., by Rev. Wm. L. Mather, Rev. Leander Cobb, of Sippican, to Selina F. Bacon, of M. 28th ult., Mr. Geo. R. Taber to Miss Ruth Ann Hammond, both of New Bedford.

In Sunderland, 13th ult., by Rev. Mr. Hosford, Dwight W. Sanderson, Esq., to Miss Harriet N. Grover, all of S. 20th ult., Mr. Joshua Brown to Miss Mary O. Smith, of S.

In Saugus, 16th ult., by Rev. L. Brigham, Mr. Swarton Whittemore, of Charlestown, to Miss Harriet Blakely, of S.

In Saxonville, 25th ult., by Rev. B. G. Northup, Mr. Wm. Hamilton to Miss Sarah W. Lincoln, both of S.

In Amherst, 18th ult., by Rev. A. M. Colton, Chas. Mansel to Sarah Ann Foote. By the same, Jarvis W. Jackson, of this town, to Emily P. Thomas, of Marlboro, Ct.

In Northampton, 14th ult., by Rev. E. Y. Swift, Joseph M. Kellogg to Cornelia A. Prindle, all of N. 14th ult., by Rev. D. M. Crane, Charles J. Langdon to Mrs. Frances J. Daniels, both of N. 19th ult., E. Fitz Henry to S. A. Kendall, both of Montague.

In Providence, R. I., 25th ult., by Rev. T. T. Waterman, Mr. Joseph S. Davis to Miss Mary B. Whipple. 28th ult., by the same, Mr. George E. Allen to Miss Mary W. Waterhouse, all of that city.

In Middletown, Ct., 25th ult., Mr. John Bailey, of Waterbury to Miss Amelia, daughter of Robert Johnson, Esq., of Middletown.

In New Haven, Ct., 24th ult., Mr. Samuel H. Hale, of North Branford to Miss Jane L. Bunnell, of New Haven.

Deaths.

In Cambridgeport, 20th ult., at the residence of Dr. Allen, Capt. Solomon Adams, of North Chelmsford, 54, son of the late Wm. Adams, Esq.

In South Malden, 20th ult., Mr. Wm. Whittemore, 66.

In Attleborough, Mass., 20th ult., Mr. Samuel Taylor, 65.

In Holliston, 4th ult., David Heard, Jr., 30.

In Whately, 19th ult., Lucy, wife of the late Charles B. Stearns of Conway, and daughter of Dexter Dickinson, 31.

In New Haven, Ct., 15th ult., Dr. Joseph Darling, in the 92d year of his age. Mr. Darling was the oldest citizen of New Haven, and the oldest graduate of Yale College.

At Killingworth, on the 23d ult., Mrs. Hannah Davis, 86.

At Stratford, on the 24th ult., Mr. John Stratton, 78.

At East Windsor, Oct. 19, Mr. Henry B. Wolcott, 39.

At New Haven, on the 24th ult., Mrs. Caroline Dudley, wife of Orlando Dudley, 39; on the 26th ult., Mr. Thomas Griffith, of Barbadoes, 36.

In Summervill, near Fayettville, N. C., Mrs. Susan C., wife of Rev. Simeon Colton, formerly of Mass.

Obituary.

MRS. MEHITABLE WOODBURY.

In Plain Wood county, Ohio, Oct. 14, Mrs. Mehitable, wife of the late Rev. Benjamin Woodbury, 54.

Mrs. Woodbury was the daughter of Dea. Amos Pettingill, of Salisbury, N. H. Being early taught to worship God around the family altar, devotion seemed to be an element of her nature. Her infant eyes rested on the sacred scenes of family religion. She heard the themes of love and mercy proclaimed from the sacred volume each morn and evening,—her mind received the impress of divine truth ere she could lisp the name of father. Having thus received the sacred influence of the Gospel with her earliest impressions, and enjoyed the advantages of children in affluent circumstances, she became eminently fitted for the duties of a missionary.

Having spent ten years of faithful labor as a pastor's wife at Falmouth, Mass., Mrs. Woodbury removed with her husband and family to the Maumee valley. Here at an early day enduring hardships—which the pioneer only knows—away from Christian sympathy, she quietly and cheerfully aided her husband in his missionary labors. Her remains rest beside those of her beloved husband and three of her children. Near the church their graves may be seen from the windows by the congregation as they meet to worship God. On the headstone that marks the resting-place of their pastor it is written, "*Being dead he yet speaketh.*" The sentiment should be appropriated to both. For "They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided." One of his last services consisted in examining candidates for admission into the church. On the Sabbath before she died, Mrs. Woodbury clasped her hands in prayer, but not for herself was the burden of her petition—she prayed for her children and the church. Feeling that her end was near, she gave utterance to those feelings which embraced the church among the objects of her fondest love. She could not die till she had fervently prayed for those dear ones whom her beloved husband had been the means of gathering into the fold of Christ. That prayer will be heard in heaven; the influence of her example will be felt.—"Being dead, she yet speaketh." The church still hears her voice—that consistent, devout life—that noiseless, unpretending piety—those public and private duties so punctually and faithfully performed. The stricken children will ever hear her voice. No they can never forget their dear, dear mother. She called them by name just before her death. She said, "Dear Mary and you all must love the Saviour and be prepared to die,"—life, 'tis but a vapor, it will soon be gone.

Many a friend here, and among her acquaintance in New England will remember Mrs. W. with deep affection. Her happy, cheerful spirit beamed in her countenance; her dignified, yet kindly deportment, alike free from all that would offend the severest taste or wound the feelings of friendship. She has gone to her rest; her record is on high. Let those who fondly cling to her memory imitate her virtues, find the Saviour—who was very near and precious to her in a dying hour—and be ever ready to meet her above, where "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death." [Com.

Notices.

Particular Notice. The year is now drawing to a close, and we again invite those subscribers who are in arrears to remit the amount of their dues. A large number of small sums are indispensable to enable us to meet the large bills which we necessarily incur.

Persons whose names are not now on the list, but intend to subscribe for 1851, are hereby informed, if they will send their names and advance pay, we will send them our paper gratuitously until January 1, 1851.

If persons, whose names are now on our list, will send us their own advance pay, and a *new* subscriber, they shall receive both copies for $3.50; or if they will send us more than one *new* subscriber with advance pay, for one year, we will allow them fifty cents per name.

☞ The public exercises of the dedication of the Central Church, Lynn, may be expected to take place *on Wednesday, December* 11, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. The exercises of the organization of the Church, at 2 o'clock P. M. Sermon by the Rev. Parsons Cooke, D. D.

The Worcester North Association will meet at Petersham, on *Tuesday, December* 10th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

R. Manning Chipman, Scribe.

Athol, Nov. 26, 1850.

☞ Rev. E. A. Lawrence of Marblehead, is now travelling in Europe, and it is desired that communications for the Church and Society under his pastoral care, should be addressed during his absence to Rev. Mr. Searle.

☞ All letters, papers and pamphlets, intended for the Subscriber, should be directed to him, at *Sandisfield, Mass.*

Aaron Pickett.

Sandisfield, Nov. 30, 1850.

☞ The Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, will hold a quarterly meeting at their room, 28 Cornhill, on the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Jos. S. Clark, Secretary.

Boston, Dec. 3, 1850.

The Barnstable Conference, comprising all the Congregational Churches in Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket Counties, will hold its annual meeting at Harwich, in the meeting-house of Rev. Mr. Sawin, on *Tuesday, December 17th*, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., and continuing till Thursday noon.

E. W. Thacher, Scribe.

Chatham, Nov. 29, 1850.

A Card. Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Edwards desire to express their thanks to those friends connected with the First Congregational Church, Woburn, by whose kindness they have recently been constituted Life Members of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society.

Worcester County Auxiliary Bible Society. The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of Contributions from Union Society, Worcester, by P. L. Moen, Esq., $61.10
Brookfield Asso. Bible Soc., Wm. Hyde, Esq., treas. collected in West Cong. Society, Ware, 37.25
" " Spencer, 24.78
" " Oakham, 15.00
" " New Braintree, 44.77
" " North Brookfield, 30.11
" " Storrsville Society, Dana, 7.00
From Cong. Soc., Holden, Rev. Mr. Paine, 20.40
" 1st Cong. Soc., Northboro', by Rev. Dr. Allen, 8.00

Worcester, Dec. 2, 1850. $248.41

The Markets.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

THURSDAY, Nov. 27, 1850.

[From The Massachusetts Ploughman.]

1000 at Market; 100 unsold. The offerings were less,—and so, the demand. Prices about the same. A few at $5.75, *superior*. Good at $5 a 5.50. Fair at $4 a 4.75. Inferior, $3 a 4.00. Working Cattle, Cows and Calves, and two year old Cattle as dull and slow of sale as at any previous week for the last four or five.

Hides—Green, $5.

Tallow—Rough, $4.75.

Sheep—Sheep and Lambs. Only about 1000, and most of those remaining from last week. Market now clear.

Swine—1050. All changed owners, but at a price somewhat less than last week. At retail, the same. 4 and 5 were the prices at wholesale.

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, 1850.

[Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

At market 343 Cattle, about 250 Beeves and 93 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, Yearlings, two and three years old.

Prices—Market Beef, Extra, $5.75 per cwt; first quality, 5.25; second do., 4.50; third do., $4. Barrelling Cattle, 2.50, and $4. Hides, $5 per cwt. Tallow, 5.50.

Stores—Working Oxen, $56 and 80.

Cows and Calves—$18 and 36. Yearlings, $6, and 10. Two years old, $10 and 18. Three years old, 14 and $24.

Sheep and Lambs—832 at market; nearly all sold. Prices—Extra, 3 and $4. By lot, $1.50, $2, and 2.50.

Swine—Retail 5 a 6c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Littell's Living Age—No. 342,—Price 12½ Cents.

CONTENTS.

1. Forms of Salutation—Quarterly Review.
2. Siberia and California—Do. do.
3. The Mystic Vial—Dublin University Magazine.
4. Resistance in Hesse Cassel—Examiner.
5. How France might ——, Gen. Napier.
6. America and Africa—Times.
7. British Relations with Brazil—Manchester Guardian.

With Correspondence, Poetry, Short Articles, &c.

CONTENTS OF NO. 341.

1. Water—London Water—Quarterly Review.
2. Progress of the Sciences—Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.
3. My Novel—Book 2—Blackwood's Magazine.
4. News of the Week ending 26th of October—Spectator, Examiner, &c.
5. American Ocean Steam Navigation.
6. Brother Jonathan and the St. Lawrence.
7. Atlantic Races.
8. The Masters of the Seas.
9. The Cotton Panic.
10. Gateway of the Oceans.

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In Press.

The Third Edition of "Evangelism in the Middle of the Nineteenth Century;" containing an Exhibit Descriptive and Statistical of all Religious denominations in all Countries;—also a view of all Protestant Missions, both American and Foreign, and of the prominent Benevolent Associations of the present age. By Charles Adams.

This highly useful book is selling rapidly, the first edition having been issued the 1st of November.

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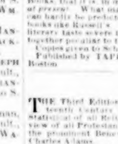
W. H. STETSON, General Agent, Lowell, Mass.

Boston, Nov. 20, 1850. 2is—48.



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Orwell, Vt., Dec. 20, 1849.

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Multitudes of the very best recommendations have been received from music teachers, and the press generally, from which we can only give a line or two.

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[From the New York Tribune.]

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For further particulars address the Principal, A. Farwell.

Andover, Nov. 27, 1850. 48—2ins.

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Derry, N. H., Nov. 20, 1850. F. B. DAY, Secretary of the Board. 3w—48.

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References.—Mr. Samuel H. Taylor, Principal of Philips Academy, Andover, Mass.; Messrs. Dutton, Richardson & Co., Boston; Rev. N. Adams, D. D., Boston; Rev. Seth Bliss, Boston.

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St. Johnsbury, Vt., Nov. 1850. 47—4is.

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Harwich, Nov. 18th, 1850. 47—tf.

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October 1, 1850. 40—is. tf.

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Striking Likeness of Gov. Briggs.	The Dream.
Rembrandt Painting his Mother's Portrait.	Two Faces Under One Hood.
The Blind Steed.	The Hunter's Song.
The Mantua Makers.	Minnie's Home.
Amy's Return.	The Latest Fashions—6 plates.
	Mattie—"Come to the South."

THE LITERARY CONTENTS

are in keeping with the high artistic character of the Magazine. The distinguished Swedish authoress, Fredrika Bremer, has given in this number the first of a series of her sketches of "Life" a character different from anything she has heretofore published. She has also chosen it as the medium for the publication of her remarkable letters, descriptive of American life, and has also commenced writing out, expressly for Sartain's Magazine, under the title of

"Northern Loves and Legends."

The January number contains also an original and highly beautiful ballad by Mary Howitt; a powerful Tale of Domestic Life by Mrs. Kirkland; and the first of Dr. Todd's sacred sketches of the Life of Christ. Mr. Dunn, late a contributor to Bentley and the Dublin University Magazine, contributes a tale from a romantic period of Italian papers on the Latest French Lyrics selected with notes, illustrations, has written, &c. Rembrandt Peale, the celebrated painter of Washington, has furnished an interesting account of his sittings with his profession. "Two Faces under One Hood," by Mrs. Emma C. Embury, is a capital story of boarding-house life, while "Amy" by Mrs. Moore, the author of "Hetty's Baby," describes the sufferings of ... "Weak Point," is ... by ... worthy of ... the Death of her Son, ... ever written. Some critics have pronounced it superior even to her celebrated lines on the "Death of an Infant." The sketch of Gov. Briggs, of Massachusetts, will win the heart of every true American patriot. There are also poems by Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Eliza L. Sproat, Alice Carey, Rev. Chas. T. Brooks, Mrs. Ellsworth, Mrs. Hosmer, Mrs. Lynch, &c., &c.

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Notices of New Publications.

CHRISTIAN MELODIES: A Selection of Hymns and Tunes Designed for Social and Private Worship. Edited by George B. Cheever, D. D., and J. E. Sweetser.

In our notice of Willis's "Church Chorals," we made the following suggestion; that it might be well if a service-book were prepared for congregational singing, having the music of our most popular and familiar tunes printed on the one page, and the best of our spiritual songs, adapted to each, printed on the other page; such a service-book to be used once in each season of public worship, while the other sacred songs might be performed, as now, by a trained choir.—Scarcely was this suggestion put in type, before the very thing seems to come to us in this book of "Christian Melodies." As you open it, you see the music on the upper part of one side, the residue of the opened pages being occupied by three or four-choice hymns, such as "our old souls" have dearly loved to sing. The tunes are about eighty in number, nearly all of them "old standards"—of the hymns, there are nearly four hundred, embracing an ample variety for the purpose intended. The work strikes us as vastly superior to that prepared by the American Tract Society, or any similar undertaking that we have seen. Dr. Cheever, a Christian poet, and a man of exquisite taste in such matters, has, we believe, long had the undertaking in view. His musical colleague, in the enterprise is also well known as a skillful professor of the beautiful art. This volume is published with much elegance by A. S. Barnes & Company, of New York.

AMERICAN EDUCATION: Its Principles and Elements. By Edward D. Mansfield.

A very handsome volume, finely got up by the publishers, A. S. Barnes & Company, of New York. It is not a directory for practice, so much as a philosophical enforcement of the principle, that it is the entire soul, and not any one or more of its faculties, which need to education, in order to raise up men fit for our country and our times. The author is not one of those, who, as the admirable author of "Foot-prints of the Creator" says, imagine that tarthings may be transmuted into gamma by mere dint of scouring. The publish is all very well. But as Mr. Mansfield demonstrates, there can be no restoration of the fine gold which is lost from man's nature, without the book and grace of God. The work before us will be found highly instructive and interesting by that vast multitude to whom the subject of education is one of absorbing interest.

Poems By Grace Greenwood.

Grace is a regish girl. She is trying to coax us grave-aged critics into smoothing our "wrinkled frowns," and smiling benignantly on her poetic indiscretions, by telling us that she is confident that we would overlook the bad verse, if we only knew how much worse it might have been! Oh, what a regish dimple played upon her cheek, as she wrote that short preface—and how triumphant the air with which she seemed to say, as in her portrait prefixed to the volume—Find the bad verse if you can! Well, we shall try. We write this notice Thanksgiving week, and we feel too good-natured to handle our sharpest-nibbed pen. Take up a shovel full of modern poetry any where out of the Sugely beaged granary, and you will find Grace Greenwood's good as any, and better than most. Very stylishly published by Tickner, Reed & Fields.

Last Hours, or Words and Acts of the Dying. By A. C. Thompson.

None but an unfortunate scholar of good digestion could have made this accumulation, and made it to such purpose. We are dying men, and it is well for us to know how others like ourselves have met that hour which cometh to all. A minister was once called to preach unexpectedly, and in some perplexity, he exclaimed,—What shall I preach about? A lady who was present said,—Preach about death—that subject is always in office." It is well always to have such a book as this at hand. Mr. Thompson's examples, which are well classified under different heads, are very numerous, various and brief, and they are connected together, and pithily commented upon in a style highly creditable to his good taste and his piety. Published and sold by Perkins and Whipple.

TRUE STORIES FROM HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.

We do not like to see unpartisanal hands at work to build the sepulchres of the old Puritan prophets—They are too apt to lay up the stones awry, and spoil the symmetry of the monuments by one-sided inscriptions. They are apt also to tamper with the inscriptions. Such, in a measure, are the faults of the lively and amusing book before us, which, intended though it be for young children, will most probably find the most of its readers among such as are of a larger growth. Published by Tickner, Reed & Fields.

TEXAS IN 1850. By Melinda Rankin.

This pamphlet of two hundred pages, finely printed by Dunnell & Moore of this city, is intended to call the attention of the Christians of New England to Texas as a field for evangelical effort. The plan of the book is well meant, and as well conceived and executed. We hope this labor of the devoted author will be received by our churches as the Apostle would have had Phebe, the deaconess of Cenchrea received by the Christians of old Rome; namely, "as becometh saints," in assisting her in whatsoever business she hath need of them."

MEMOIR OF REV. ALEXANDER WAUGH, D. D. With Selections from his Epistolary Correspondence. By Rev. James Hay, Jr., D. D., and the late Rev. Henry Belfrage, D. D.

Dr. Waugh was a thorough Scot-man, with one of the kindest and cheerfulest hearts that ever beat its appointed time, and then stood still. The late Dr. Cadman of Dorchester, loved him well. He was a warm friend of the benevolent efforts of the day, and a most faithful and beloved pastor of the flock of God. The copy of this excellent memoir before us was printed, from the third British edition, by the Carters at New York, and is sold in this city by Gould & Lincoln.

THE LISTENER, by Caroline Fry. Two volumes in one.

More of the doings of Robert Carter & Brothers, and also sold by Gould & Lincoln. It is a book of sketches of the social religious life of England, drawn by one who acquired a lovely fame by her life of ardent philanthropy. Her book has much of entertainment for the reader, but more of that which will tend to his improvement. It is a good thing, and it is good to have it.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC, for the year 1851.

The unborn year, so soon to issue from the womb of Time, ought to consider itself as highly complimented in advance by such a publication as this. It is the twenty-second volume of this celebrated work, which is a repository brim-full of information appropriate to its object, derived from the highest scientific sources and authorities, collected and arranged with immense labor, and most exactly and elegantly printed by Little & Brown.

CHANTICLEER. A Thanksgiving Story of the Peabody Family.

It is next to impossible not to read a book so lovely printed. It is a playfully pathetic fiction, with a good deal of fun in it,—especially under the items of turkey and pumpkin-pie. It will do very well to read,—being but short,—after a Thanksgiving dinner proper. Sold by Phillips, Sampson & Company.

THE LADIES' WREATH for December: With embellishments, and a good variety of well written articles.

This Magazine is an interesting adjunct to a family. Hotchkiss & Co. are the agents for this city.

DICTIONARY OF MECHANICS. Oliver Byrne, Editor.

The twenty-first number of this highly militarian affair is deposited with Redfing & Company.

COBBIN'S ILLUSTRATED DOMESTIC BIBLE.

The tenth number has come on, and is in the hands of Redding & Co.

Miscellaneous Readings.

OCCULT SCIENCES.

In a time, when so much effort is made to bring back the days of witchcraft, through mesmerism, mysterious knockings and treasure-divining, every one ought to be in possession of principles for a prompt disposal of the claims of any of the new wonders of that class, that come up. The fact, that the spectator cannot apprehend the process by which the wonders are produced, would be just as good to show a divine power in the feats of Jugglers, as in these spiritual operators.

The last illustration of this subject has come from France. A newspaper of Paris, *La Presse*, announces a "wonderful discovery" of a new divining magnet, which infallibly indicates the place where precious metals may be found.

All that is necessary, is for the operator to carry it about until it begins to exhibit an attractive influence; when, noting the direction and declination, he is guided to the central point of attraction; and then the discovery is made in the most precise and "despotic" manner. It mentions some remarkable and "conclusive" case, and states that a trial was about to be made at M. de Rothschild's.

The London Athenæum notices this, and tells a good story as a comment on it—as follows:—

Some years since the parties alluded to, or parties professing to do the same thing with like instruments, arrived in London, from Spain,—and were introduced by the Spanish Ambassador at Holland House. There they "performed" to the admiration and amazement of a very distinguished company. The magnets were unimpeachable,—at least unimpeached. More than one party present were so convinced of the reality and importance of the discovery, that we were applied to with a request that we would bring the "facts" before the public. This we refused to do. We have taken service with the philosophers,—and must not desert to the quacks. We were then requested to satisfy ourselves of the truth by having a trial at our own house. To this we objected, on the ground that if others had been deceived, we too might fail to detect the fraud,—but should not have a jot more faith in the professed powers of the instrument if we did. In fact, if we had seen the magnets perform with distinguished success, we should have admitted their training—and disbelieved their inspiration. This, as is usual with credulous and confident people, was held to be a wilful shutting of our eyes against the discoveries of science; so, after a good deal of persuasion and consideration, we consented—partly out of personal regard for one of the notabilies—to witness a performance. Of course we took all precautions—shoved away the treasure to be detected where not a single person but ourselves knew, and before the parties arrived—and the result was—what it was sure to be under such circumstances—a ridiculous failure! Experiments were tried over and over again, always on our part with the same precautions and always on that of the exhibitors with the same result. Then, the exhibitors took to searching with the disagreeable fact. Ingenious conjectures were hazarded in explanation of the failure;—one, that the parties had been residing in the neighborhood of the Rock, and the vast amount of treasure deposited in that building had injuriously for a time affected the instruments!—Accordingly, though perplexed and staggered, our friends were not quite convinced; and we were told—various reasons being given—that the only perfect test of the instrument would be in the open air.

Treasures in a house next to our own, for instance, might it was said, have affected the delicacies of the instruments. The performers undertook to find a bag of silver anywhere in any field, it placed within 150 yards of the spot of concealment. To this trial we again consented. A day and hour were named, and a locality was agreed on, about 18 miles from London. Resolved, as we have been thus drawn in as a party, that we would fully expose the jugle, if possible, we took the precaution of visiting the scene of operations a day or two before—passed a couple of acres of ground to be ploughed up—in the night time, and alone, buried the bag containing the silver—and then left the field harrowed over. In due time the performers arrived; and after half an hour's manipulation and manœuvring—and as we thought observation—the infallible magnet pronounced judgment—and we all wrong! We asked whether, as on the former occasion, the baffled parties wished to repeat the experiment. They did—Well then," we said, "the buried treasure may as well remain where it is. You already know one place where it is not. In the former experiment you were placed not within 150 (as agreed on) but within 50 yards of it,—and we will now place you within 25!"—It was all to no purpose. The very accidents of the case were more than ordinarily against them,—as if for rebuke. Their infallible magnet, as it in league with us, led them in an absolutely opposite direction to the right one. This time our friends were convinced;—we may add for our readers. We must add, to the honor of the discoverer, as he was called, that he then and there declared that no exhibition should again take place in England until he should have satisfied us of the genuine-ness of the instruments. Of course we never heard of him again—and we believe that he soon after returned to Spain.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The silent influence of the religious newspaper in the family, and through 10,000 families, on the heart of the great community, is briefly stated by a writer unknown to us, in the following paragraph. "A large portion of our best moral impressions and sentiments have been suggested, nurtured, and fastened on the mind by the family press. The pulpit does much parental instruction in many cases does much; but the press is, in the present day, necessary to both. Let the reader of a well-conducted family paper go to the paper, and consider thoughtfully its contents. These are in a single number sometimes from 150 to 200 separate and distinct articles, each one conveying an idea, a fact, or a sentiment, and stated or illustrated so as to produce an effect, in enlarging the reader's store of knowledge, or giving a right direction to thought, feeling, or action. Most not all this have its influence, and in the aggregate a mighty influence upon the reader? No reflecting man can fail to see that the fifty-two visits in a year of a carefully conducted paper, intelligent, correct, elevated in its moral tone, and withal interesting in its contents, must exert a great and blessed influence upon domestic life. Children growing up under such influences, are far more likely to be intelligent, correct in their opinions and morals, and better prepared for the active duties of life, than they could possibly have been without it."

British Banner.

REMORSE OF CONSCIENCE.

Thomas Cash, a singular looking character, was charged, at Sunderland, on a certain Tuesday, with having stolen a horse at Houghton-le-Spring. It appears that while the policeman was on duty at midnight, on Monday previous, the prisoner came to him and told him the following story:—He said he had been to Houghton feast, on leaving which he went along the Chester-road, and, after passing the Colliery-row bridge, went to the farmhouse he came to at midnight, and stole a horse, which he rode to Newcastle and sold to a person in Sunderland-street, receiving in exchange a donkey, which he sold shortly afterwards. He then came to Sunderland fair on Monday night. While asleep in a lodging-house he had a fearful dream; he thought he had received sentence of death for horse-stealing, and that he was led forth to be executed, amid all the grim paraphernalia of death; he thought he heard the last benediction of the priest, and felt the iron hand of Jack Ketch putting the fatal noose around his neck. He awoke with affright from his terrible dream, and rushing out of the lodging-house, he insisted on the first police-officer he met taking him into custody on a charge of horse-stealing. The prisoner was accordingly taken to the station-house. He said the statement was all true.—*Sunderland (Eng.) Herald.*

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In 1790 the Union consisted of 17 States, with a population of 4,929,827, and 451,424 square miles of land, or 9 persons to a square mile.

In 1800 there were twenty States, with a population of 5,306,949, and an area of 572,024 square miles, or 8 persons to a square mile.

In 1810 there were 24 States, with a population of 7,239,814 and an area of 782,544 square miles, or 9 persons to a square mile.

In 1829 there were 27 States, with a population of 8,738,191, and an area of 849,314 square miles, or 10 persons to a square mile.

In 1830 there were 27 States, with a population of 12,866,020, and an area of 949,314 square miles, or 13 persons to a square mile.

In 1840 there were 29 States, with a population of 17,068,666, and an area of 1,173,314 square miles, or 14 persons to a square mile.

We have now 31 States, containing a population (by estimate) of 21,687,000, and an area of 1,913,125 square miles or 12 persons to the square mile.—*Buffalo Republican.*

STORY, THE ARTIST.

A New York letter in the Washington Republic says:—"Mr. William W. Story, only son of the late Judge Story, a gentleman of rare accomplishments, abandoned the profession of the law some three or four years since, and went to Italy to perfect himself in the art of sculpture, for which he evinced uncommon talents. A short time before the death of his father, he executed a bust of that distinguished jurist, in marble, a copy of which has been ordered for the Inner Temple, London. Mr. Story has recently returned from Rome, and has brought with him some remarkably fine models which he made while there; one of them, a girl writing with her finger in the sand the word *love*, is a work of great beauty and tenderness of expression. Mr. Story is at present on a visit to his friends in Boston, but will return to Rome with his family, in the spring, to join his countrymen, Powers, Greenough, Crawford, Mosler, and others of less note, who find it more congenial to their tastes, as well as more profitable in a pecuniary view, to prosecute their art in a city which has nothing but remnants of antiquity to boast of, than to reside in their native country, where the only objects of art are those that they create themselves."

—Germantown Telegraph.

THE USEFUL MORE ENDURING THAN THE BEAUTIFUL.

The tomb of Moses is unknown; but the traveller slakes his thirst at the well of Jacob. The gorgeous palace of the wisest and wealthiest of monarchs, with the cedar, and gold, and ivory; and even the great temple of Jerusalem, hallowed by the visible glory of the Deity himself—are gone; but Solomon's reservoirs are as perfect as ever. Of the ancient architecture of the Holy City not one stone yet is left upon another; but the pool of Bethesda commands the pilgrim's reverence at the present day. The columns of Persepolis are mouldering into dust; but its cisterns and aqueducts remain to challenge our admiration. The golden house of Nero is a mass of ruins; but the Aqua Claudia still pours into Rome its limpid stream. The temple of the Sun at Palmyr, in the wilderness, has fallen; but its fountain sparkles as freshly in the desert, as when thousands of worshippers thronged its lofty colonnades. It may be that London will share the fate of Babylon, and nothing be left to mark its site save mounds of crumbling brick-work. The Thames will continue to flow as it does now. And if any work of art should still raise over the deep ocean of time, we may well believe that it will be neither a palace nor a temple, but some vast aqueduct or reservoir, and if any name should still flash through the mist of antiquity it will probably be that of the man who in his day sought the happiness of his fellow men rather than their glory, and linked his memory to some great work of national utility and benevolence. This is the true glory which outlives all others, and shines with undying lustre from generation to generation—imparting to works something of its own immortality, and in some degree rescuing them from the ruin which overtakes the ordinary monuments of historical tradition, or mere magnificence.—*Edinburgh Review.*

WHERE IS BARNUM?

It is sometimes amusing to see in what light the passing events in this country are viewed on the other side of the Atlantic. The last number of The British Banner asks the question placed at the head of this paragraph, and then proceeds to make the following statement:—

WHERE IS BARNUM? Jenny Lind has given to the charities of Boston 10,000 dollars. She gave to the charities of New York, less 10,000. In all she has already given 20,000 dollars in Heaven-directed charities. Where is Barnum? How much has he given in charity? He gets more than one half of the proceeds of every concert. He has already pocketed probably 150,000 dollars. Where are his charities? How much has he lent to the Lord? or does he consider such a claim from Heaven as a demand for black mail? Where is Barnum?

THE PREDICTED PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.

Some of the English papers are raising the alarm cry, and predicting that a great pestilence will follow closely on the heels of the Great Industrial Exhibition. If we and they (the various historical facts to show that by-and-by) reasoning, such will be the case,—great gatherings of people being always followed by pestilence? Indeed, some go so far as to say that every occasion in which the riches of any country have so far tempted Providence as to induce a great display of them, a plague has been panicked in the same way. Edward the Third made such an occasion, when he established the order of the Garter, and Henry the Seventh, when he built his chapel. Henry the Seventh brought with him a motley crowd to deliver the country from a so-called tyrant. The plague followed in the train. Edward the Third made some more elaborate excuse for his display, but the gist of the statement is that the outcome has been in each instance produced, not by the crowd and by the occasion, but by a great plague. Some of the black deaths declares an error of prophecy;—it is traceable to the sudden and enormous rise of dampness. The encasing sickness was contagious upon the introduction of an element of disease. The great plague of London, due to the recession of Charles the Second which brought with it a motley influx of foreigners. It would seem that a people so congested in the factories of London, and so of a fretting irritability apt to affect the vital organs of Englishmen. But on the occasion of the great Industrial Exhibition of 1851, it is to be hoped that this extraordinary effect will be neutralized by the presence of a host of Yankees.

A NEW PRINCIPLE OF CRIMINAL LAW

The alarming increase of crime in London has awakened the public mind to inquire for new means of prevention. Mr. Hill, the Recorder of Birmingham, who has had experience in criminal law has, in a charge to the Grand Jury, given a new mode of reaching the difficulty. The report of it given in the North American is this:—

Mr. Hill proposes that when, by the evidence of two or more credible witnesses a jury has been satisfied that there is good ground for believing and that the witnesses do actually believe that the accused party is addicted to robbery or theft, as to deserve the application of that, he shall be called upon to defend himself, by the production of the means of subsistence, lawfully obtained, either from his property or labor or the assistance of friends. On the failure of such proof the accused party shall be put under recognizances to be of good conduct for some limited period, or in default of responsible bail, shall suffer imprisonment for the same term. The Recorder would for the present confine the operation of such a law to persons who have already been convicted of a felony, and that has would at once withdraw from society nine-tenths of those criminals who now roam at large with the settled view of levying black mail on their honest neighbors.

Mr. Hill says that it is well known to the police that thieves do, and must, of necessity, commit offence daily, as it is known to every person that policemen must daily eat and drink. The Recorder's tentative machinery would therefore be worked by the police force—they would be accusers, witnesses and judges.

This proposal is liable to serious objections, and yet, it may contain a principle, which is capable of a safe application. Checks and modifications of the plan may be made, which will secure the minimum of injury. It would seem that there ought to be, and might be, a way of reaching those, who are known to follow thieving and robbing as a profession.

LIBRARIES IN CAMBRIDGE. Besides the libraries connected with the College, which comprise over 85,000 volumes, viz., the College Library 52,000, Law Library 14,000; Theological Library 3,000, and the libraries of five College Societies 11,000, we have the High School Library 1,100 volumes, and twenty-six private libraries which contain 61,000 volumes. Making a total in the libraries named above of 147,000 volumes. Of course we have in Cambridge many private libraries of respectable size which are not enumerated in this statement. We ought certainly to be a reading people.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

IGNORANCE THE BLISS OF POPERY. Popery has proscribed, in the Papal dominions, the works of Bacon, Pascal, Milton, Leibnitz, Descartes, Malebranche, Locke, Montesquieu, Kant, Bentham, and more lately, the works of M. Cousard, the Protestant divine who votes generally with M. Montalembert, as Italian grammar of English; a geography and several Greek and Latin dictionaries.

Agricultural Department.

ROUGH FODDER.

MR. EDITOR: I do not know whether many of your agricultural readers make much account of their "rough fodder," that is, of their top and but stalks, &c., but one thing I can assert, and without fear of contradiction, I think, by any who have economized this species of feed, and that is, it is much too valuable to be lost. Every farmer should keep on his farm a sufficiency of the various kinds of stock to consume all the vegetable matter his lands produce. In this way he will greatly augment his resources, and at all times be supplied with that most essential requisite to successful agricultural enterprise—an abundance of manure. The belief entertained by many, that there is no nutriment in corn-stalks, after the corn has been matured, is altogether a false assumption; it rests wholly on fallacious data, and should be abjured at once as unworthy of a moment's thought. If we take the stalks of the Indian corn, and pass them through a chaffing machine, mix them with a small quantity of rasped ruta baga, carrot, or beet root, and a little water, with just sufficient *salt* to season them well, and feed them to stock, we shall find that the animals will not only hold their own, but actually increase in weight. This demonstrates the actual existence of nutritive matter in this species of fodder, and in large quantity; for the small allotment of rasped root can be but a slight accession to the alimentary power of the feed, as but a small quantity is supplied; the object being not so much to augment the nutritiousness of the mass by commixing it, as to give a more sapent flavor thereto, and to correct, in some measure, any unpleasant taste which may have been engendered by mould, or the imperfect curing of the fodder, in the field or barn. It has now become quite common in many sections to allow the top stalks to remain till the corn is taken from the field, as the filling of the grain is believed to be more perfectly accomplished under this system of management, than it is when the tops are removed. Of course the top stalks are less valuable as fodder; but they are by no means valueless. Chaffed in this manner, they are eagerly devoured by most animals; and a great advantage resulting from chaffing is, there is no waste or loss. Every particle is consumed, and thus all the products of the farm, which have required manure for their support, are converted to an economical use, and in process of time are again resolved into the food of plants. By having a chaffing machine, and a machine for rasping roots, and one for crushing corn-cobs, all of which cost but a mere trifle, compared with their actual intrinsic value, a farmer may make an immense saving in the course of a year.

A PRACTICAL FARMER.

CULTIVATION OF CRANBERRIES.

The Barnstable Patriot gives a full account of the sixth annual meeting of the Barnstable County Agricultural Society, on the 16th ult. We select the following report:—

This statement of Mr. Edward Thatcher, of Yarmouth, was made to the Committee on Fruit.

The following is a statement of the course pursued by me in the cultivation of the cranberry. July 12, 1845, I purchased for forty dollars, one and a half acres of land—about one half a sandy beach, and the remainder a low peat meadow covered with water. A rim of about six feet in width, around the bog and between the water and the beach, had a few cranberry vines on it, which had been closely fed off. In the spring of 1846, I drained the bog and covered about one eighth of an acre with sand three inches thick, and set it with cranberry vines in rows two feet apart, and hoed them four times in the season of 1846 and once in the spring of 1847. The grass then got advantage of me, and I left the vines to work their own way. They have now nearly overrunne and worked out the grass and rushes. On the remainder of the bog I strewed vines, and trod them in the mud, by walking over them. These grew with rapidity without any further care except that of fencing in the winter. In the fall of 1848, I gathered from ten rods, where no sand had been spread, as many bushels of cranberries, while on the part sanded I had scarcely as many quarts. The latter are now doing better, having got the advantage of the grass, and I think will finally work it out. I have this year, on the quarter of an acre offered for premium, quite a good crop, although the worms destroyed nearly one half. I have picked one square rod of the light-colored variety, set in mud, and it yielded two bushels and twelve quarts. One square rod of the small dark-colored variety, on the mud, yielded one bushel and two quarts. The large red variety yielded on the mud two bushels to the square rod. The whole quarter is not yet gathered it will yield about thirty-five bushels, about one-half of the vines being set on mud and one-half on sand.

In selecting meadow for cranberries, it is highly necessary to select such as will not dry in summer, but much also depends on the selection of the vines, as the companies will see by the samples here presented, all having the same soil and the same treatment. The *samples are not selected, but sent in precisely as they grew.* The whole expense on the above bog, up to the present time, does not exceed $40.

I have received from the sales of cranberries, up to the fall of 1849, $320 00

Deduct for picking, one fourth, $80 00
All other expenses for setting, interest, &c., 40 00
120 00
Net profit, $200 00

EDWARD THACHER.

Yarmouth Port, Oct. 12, 1850.

We know not why it is that so little attention is paid to the cranberry in this county. In the eastern part of the State it is considered a valuable crop, and one raised without difficulty. There is a great abundance of land in almost all our towns, and especially all those bordering on the House or Hummock Ponds, well adapted to this fruit. Indeed, any ground which will produce corn, it has been said, will produce good cranberries. Still their native place seems to be on low grounds. That its cultivation is profitable, there can, as we think, be no doubt. Nor is there any danger of an over-supply. The price might become less, but improved methods of culture and machines for gathering would enable the article to be afforded at a lower price, and if that was the case, the consumption would increase with the supply. We should like to see some of the grounds which are now completely worthless, producing their fifty or one hundred dollars per acre, in cranberries. We should like to see the hardiest gave place to the cranberry, and the morass give place to the meadow. But it could not be less profitable.—*Falmouth and Sandwich.*

SIMILITUDES FROM THE VEGETABLE WORLD

The fragrant white clover thrives, though trampled under foot; it furnishes the bees with stores of pure honey, without asking or receiving the credit of it. Meekness and disinterestedness.

The morning-glory makes a fair show at sunrise, but withers as soon as it becomes hot. Excitement without principle.

Tear off the top of the *dock* does no good; its root must be eradicated. Sin is the dock root.

The *thistle* has a beautiful blossom, but it is so armed with spines that every abidore it. Beauty and bad temper.

The *onion* and *leek* produce fragrant and delicate blossoms, but the farmer abhors it, because if he gives it a foot, it will take a rod. Obtrusiveness.

If the grasshopper eat the *salt* of the corn, there will be no harvest. Irreligious principles in christhood.

If you go into a field of *beggar-lice* in autumn, when you come home your clothes will reveal the fact. Vulgar companionship.

Cranberries hide themselves beneath the moss; he who would find them must look for them. Modest worth.

The blossoms of the *barberry* blast grain in their vicinity. Bad temper.

Thistle seed have wings. Bad principles.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIS'S NEW VOLUME.

"Church Chorals and Choir Studies."

THIS work has just clustered with one of Church Music, by Richard Willis, is now ready. It contains three leaflets, viz.:

CHURCH CHORALS, harmonized in a simple form, easy, flowing and chaste; permanent and popular melodies, adapted to the singing the music of a regular or other book.

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A Harmony of the Four Gospels.

IN ENGLISH, according to the common version, newly arranged, with explanatory notes, by Edward Robinson, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Biblical Literature in Union Theological Seminary, New York, author of Biblical Researches in Palestine, &c.

[From the Boston Recorder.]

The importance of a Harmony of the Gospels has long been felt by the learned, and numerous Harmonies have been published, but most of them have been in Greek, with notes, perhaps, in Latin. The result, in our own mind, is a conviction of the great usefulness of such a work, and its adaptation to convert the highest title and profound to Bible Class exercises and generally to the diligent study of the Gospel. It is much to be desired that every one acquainted to read in the vernacular should have this assistance at hand.

Published and for sale, wholesale and retail, by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street. 47

THE BEST BOOK FOR SINGING SCHOOLS.

THE

Bay State Collection of Church Music.

BY A. N. JOHNSON, JOSIAH OSGOOD, & SUMNER HILL.

THIS work is now in the hands of the subscribers, and is offered to the public, and through 10,000 families, on the ground of the great community, is briefly stated by a writer unknown to us, in the following paragraph. "A large portion of our best moral impressions and sentiments have been suggested, nurtured, and fastened on the mind by the family press. The pulpit does much parental instruction in many cases does much; but the press is, in the present day, necessary to both. Let the reader of a well-conducted family paper go to the paper, and consider thoughtfully its contents. These are in a single number sometimes from 150 to 200 separate and distinct articles, each one conveying an idea, a fact, or a sentiment, and stated or illustrated so as to produce an effect, in enlarging the reader's store of knowledge, or giving a right direction to thought, feeling, or action. Most not all this have its influence, and in the aggregate a mighty influence upon the reader? No reflecting man can fail to see that the fifty-two visits in a year of a carefully conducted paper, intelligent, correct, elevated in its moral tone, and withal interesting in its contents, must exert a great and blessed influence upon domestic life. Children growing up under such influences, are far more likely to be intelligent, correct in their opinions and morals, and better prepared for the active duties of life, than they could possibly have been without it."

British Banner.

REMORSE OF CONSCIENCE.

Thomas Cash, a singular looking character, was charged, at Sunderland, on a certain Tuesday, with having stolen a horse at Houghton-le-Spring. It appears that while the policeman was on duty at midnight, on Monday previous, the prisoner came to him and told him the following story:—He said he had been to Houghton feast, on leaving which he went along the Chester-road, and, after passing the Colliery-row bridge, went to the farmhouse he came to at midnight, and stole a horse, which he rode to Newcastle and sold to a person in Sunderland-street, receiving in exchange a donkey, which he sold shortly afterwards. He then came to Sunderland fair on Monday night. While asleep in a lodging-house he had a fearful dream; he thought he had received sentence of death for horse-stealing, and that he was led forth to be executed, amid all the grim paraphernalia of death; he thought he heard the last benediction of the priest, and felt the iron hand of Jack Ketch putting the fatal noose around his neck. He awoke with affright from his terrible dream, and rushing out of the lodging-house, he insisted on the first police-officer he met taking him into custody on a charge of horse-stealing. The prisoner was accordingly taken to the station-house. He said the statement was all true.—*Sunderland (Eng.) Herald.*

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In 1790 the Union consisted of 17 States, with a population of 4,929,827, and 451,424 square miles of land, or 9 persons to a square mile.

In 1800 there were twenty States, with a population of 5,306,949, and an area of 572,024 square miles, or 8 persons to a square mile.

In 1810 there were 24 States, with a population of 7,239,814 and an area of 782,544 square miles, or 9 persons to a square mile.

In 1829 there were 27 States, with a population of 8,738,191, and an area of 849,314 square miles, or 10 persons to a square mile.

In 1830 there were 27 States, with a population of 12,866,020, and an area of 949,314 square miles, or 13 persons to a square mile.

In 1840 there were 29 States, with a population of 17,068,666, and an area of 1,173,314 square miles, or 14 persons to a square mile.

We have now 31 States, containing a population (by estimate) of 21,687,000, and an area of 1,913,125 square miles or 12 persons to the square mile.—*Buffalo Republican.*

STORY, THE ARTIST.

A New York letter in the Washington Republic says:—"Mr. William W. Story, only son of the late Judge Story, a gentleman of rare accomplishments, abandoned the profession of the law some three or four years since, and went to Italy to perfect himself in the art of sculpture, for which he evinced uncommon talents. A short time before the death of his father, he executed a bust of that distinguished jurist, in marble, a copy of which has been ordered for the Inner Temple, London. Mr. Story has recently returned from Rome, and has brought with him some remarkably fine models which he made while there; one of them, a girl writing with her finger in the sand the word *love*, is a work of great beauty and tenderness of expression. Mr. Story is at present on a visit to his friends in Boston, but will return to Rome with his family, in the spring, to join his countrymen, Powers, Greenough, Crawford, Mosler, and others of less note, who find it more congenial to their tastes, as well as more profitable in a pecuniary view, to prosecute their art in a city which has nothing but remnants of antiquity to boast of, than to reside in their native country, where the only objects of art are those that they create themselves."

—Germantown Telegraph.

THE USEFUL MORE ENDURING THAN THE BEAUTIFUL.

The tomb of Moses is unknown; but the traveller slakes his thirst at the well of Jacob. The gorgeous palace of the wisest and wealthiest of monarchs, with the cedar, and gold, and ivory; and even the great temple of Jerusalem, hallowed by the visible glory of the Deity himself—are gone; but Solomon's reservoirs are as perfect as ever. Of the ancient architecture of the Holy City not one stone yet is left upon another; but the pool of Bethesda commands the pilgrim's reverence at the present day. The columns of Persepolis are mouldering into dust; but its cisterns and aqueducts remain to challenge our admiration. The golden house of Nero is a mass of ruins; but the Aqua Claudia still pours into Rome its limpid stream. The temple of the Sun at Palmyr, in the wilderness, has fallen; but its fountain sparkles as freshly in the desert, as when thousands of worshippers thronged its lofty colonnades. It may be that London will share the fate of Babylon, and nothing be left to mark its site save mounds of crumbling brick-work. The Thames will continue to flow as it does now. And if any work of art should still raise over the deep ocean of time, we may well believe that it will be neither a palace nor a temple, but some vast aqueduct or reservoir, and if any name should still flash through the mist of antiquity it will probably be that of the man who in his day sought the happiness of his fellow men rather than their glory, and linked his memory to some great work of national utility and benevolence. This is the true glory which outlives all others, and shines with undying lustre from generation to generation—imparting to works something of its own immortality, and in some degree rescuing them from the ruin which overtakes the ordinary monuments of historical tradition, or mere magnificence.—*Edinburgh Review.*

WHERE IS BARNUM?

It is sometimes amusing to see in what light the passing events in this country are viewed on the other side of the Atlantic. The last number of The British Banner asks the question placed at the head of this paragraph, and then proceeds to make the following statement:—

WHERE IS BARNUM? Jenny Lind has given to the charities of Boston 10,000 dollars. She gave to the charities of New York, less 10,000. In all she has already given 20,000 dollars in Heaven-directed charities. Where is Barnum? How much has he given in charity? He gets more than one half of the proceeds of every concert. He has already pocketed probably 150,000 dollars. Where are his charities? How much has he lent to the Lord? or does he consider such a claim from Heaven as a demand for black mail? Where is Barnum?

THE PREDICTED PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.

Some of the English papers are raising the alarm cry, and predicting that a great pestilence will follow closely on the heels of the Great Industrial Exhibition. If we and they (the various historical facts to show that by-and-by) reasoning, such will be the case,—great gatherings of people being always followed by pestilence? Indeed, some go so far as to say that every occasion in which the riches of any country have so far tempted Providence as to induce a great display of them, a plague has been panicked in the same way. Edward the Third made such an occasion, when he established the order of the Garter, and Henry the Seventh, when he built his chapel. Henry the Seventh brought with him a motley crowd to deliver the country from a so-called tyrant. The plague followed in the train. Edward the Third made some more elaborate excuse for his display, but the gist of the statement is that the outcome has been in each instance produced, not by the crowd and by the occasion, but by a great plague. Some of the black deaths declares an error of prophecy;—it is traceable to the sudden and enormous rise of dampness. The encasing sickness was contagious upon the introduction of an element of disease. The great plague of London, due to the recession of Charles the Second which brought with it a motley influx of foreigners. It would seem that a people so congested in the factories of London, and so of a fretting irritability apt to affect the vital organs of Englishmen. But on the occasion of the great Industrial Exhibition of 1851, it is to be hoped that this extraordinary effect will be neutralized by the presence of a host of Yankees.

A NEW PRINCIPLE OF CRIMINAL LAW

The alarming increase of crime in London has awakened the public mind to inquire for new means of prevention. Mr. Hill, the Recorder of Birmingham, who has had experience in criminal law has, in a charge to the Grand Jury, given a new mode of reaching the difficulty. The report of it given in the North American is this:—

Mr. Hill proposes that when, by the evidence of two or more credible witnesses a jury has been satisfied that there is good ground for believing and that the witnesses do actually believe that the accused party is addicted to robbery or theft, as to deserve the application of that, he shall be called upon to defend himself, by the production of the means of subsistence, lawfully obtained, either from his property or labor or the assistance of friends. On the failure of such proof the accused party shall be put under recognizances to be of good conduct for some limited period, or in default of responsible bail, shall suffer imprisonment for the same term. The Recorder would for the present confine the operation of such a law to persons who have already been convicted of a felony, and that has would at once withdraw from society nine-tenths of those criminals who now roam at large with the settled view of levying black mail on their honest neighbors.

Mr. Hill says that it is well known to the police that thieves do, and must, of necessity, commit offence daily, as it is known to every person that policemen must daily eat and drink. The Recorder's tentative machinery would therefore be worked by the police force—they would be accusers, witnesses and judges.

This proposal is liable to serious objections, and yet, it may contain a principle, which is capable of a safe application. Checks and modifications of the plan may be made, which will secure the minimum of injury. It would seem that there ought to be, and might be, a way of reaching those, who are known to follow thieving and robbing as a profession.

LIBRARIES IN CAMBRIDGE. Besides the libraries connected with the College, which comprise over 85,000 volumes, viz., the College Library 52,000, Law Library 14,000; Theological Library 3,000, and the libraries of five College Societies 11,000, we have the High School Library 1,100 volumes, and twenty-six private libraries which contain 61,000 volumes. Making a total in the libraries named above of 147,000 volumes. Of course we have in Cambridge many private libraries of respectable size which are not enumerated in this statement. We ought certainly to be a reading people.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

IGNORANCE THE BLISS OF POPERY. Popery has proscribed, in the Papal dominions, the works of Bacon, Pascal, Milton, Leibnitz, Descartes, Malebranche, Locke, Montes